



Missouri Juvenile & Family Division Annual Report Calendar 2015



Submitted by:
Supreme Court of Missouri
Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA)
Prepared by:
Court Business Services Division
Research Unit

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Introduction

The *Missouri Juvenile and Family Division Annual Report* provides a comprehensive account of both case activity and youth served for calendar 2015. This report presents general population data for Missouri youth; summary statistics on the youth referred for status, law, and abuse and neglect to Missouri's juvenile division; the risk and needs characteristics of the juvenile offender population; detention and DYS populations; recidivism rates; certifications of juveniles to adult court; disproportionate minority contact rates, Juvenile Officer Weighted Workload; and time standards for child abuse and neglect cases.

The *Missouri Juvenile and Family Division Annual Report* is not possible without the help of Missouri's juvenile and family court staff. It is their commitment to improving outcomes for court involved youth and their families that ensures the integrity of the information reported here.

Section 1: Missouri's Juvenile Population

Section 1 describes the 2014 population of Missouri's juveniles (age 10-17). This description provides a useful context for considering subsequent sections of the report related to a subset of youth involved with juvenile and family court divisions in Missouri [Source: Missouri Census Data Center].

2005-2014 Population: 10-17 Year Olds

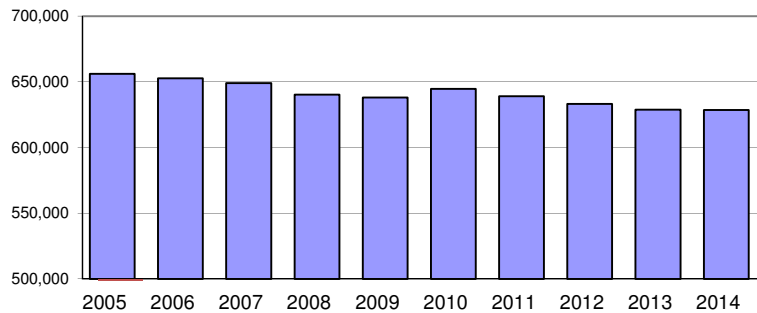


Figure 1-1

In CY14, Missouri's youth population, age 10-17, was 628,550. This represents less than a 1% decrease from the previous year; and a 4% decrease from 2005.

Projected Population: 10-19 Year Olds

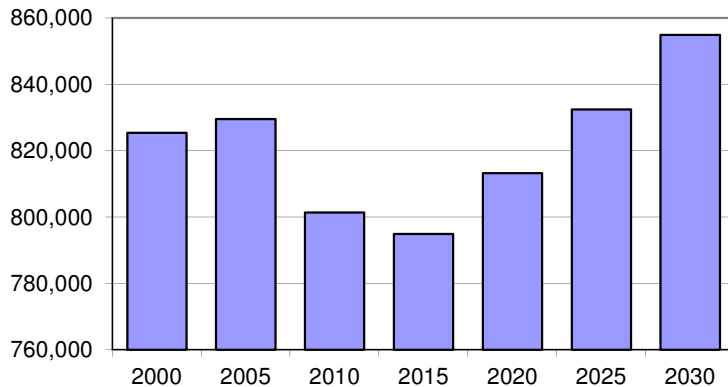


Figure 1-2

Population projections, compiled in 2008 for the Missouri juvenile population, suggest it will decrease until approximately 2015 at which time the population will increase at an average rate of nearly 2.5% every 5 years until 2030.

2014 Population: 10-17 Year Olds by Age and Gender

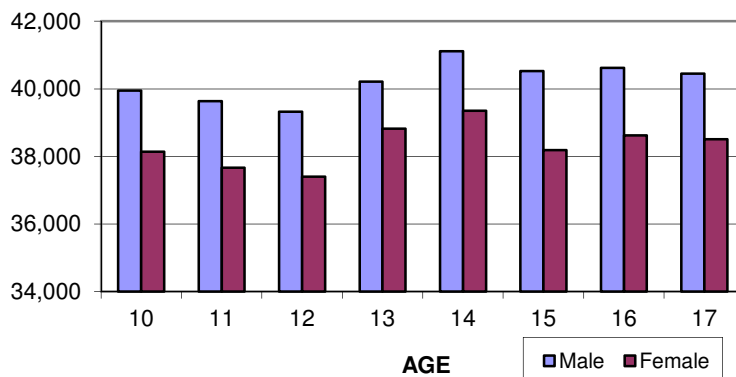
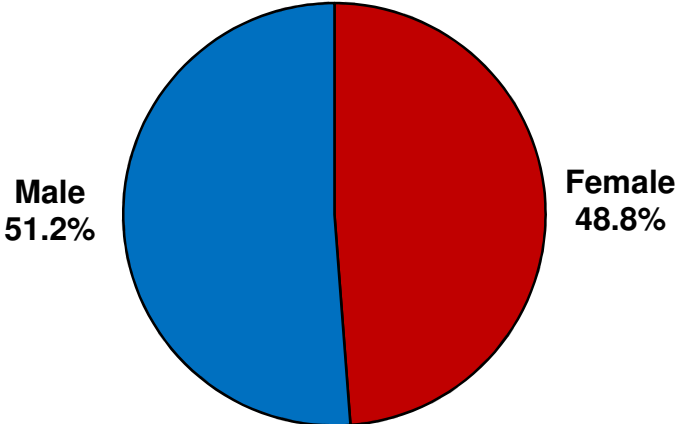
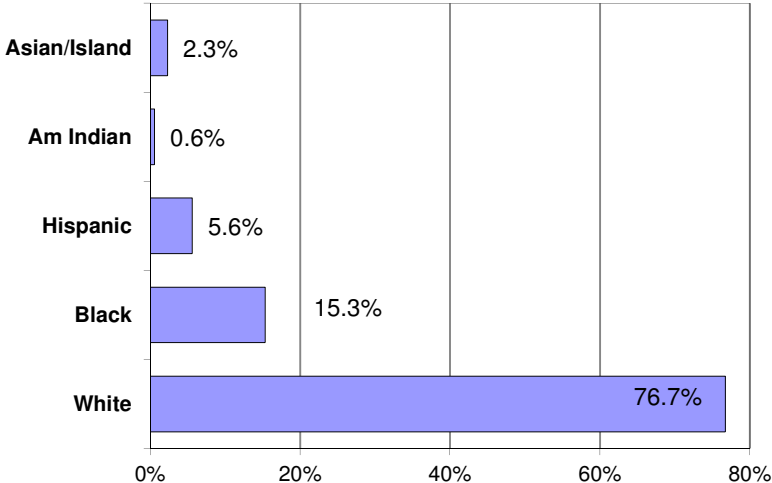


Figure 1-3

In CY14, males outnumbered females across all age groups in Missouri's population of 10-17 year old youths by an average of 4.8%.

<p>Figure 1-4 In CY14, 51.2% of Missouri's juvenile population was male and 48.8% was female. These figures have not changed over for the last three years.</p>	<p>2014 Population: 10-17 Year Olds by Gender</p>  <p>A pie chart divided into two equal halves. The left half is blue and labeled 'Male 51.2%'. The right half is red and labeled 'Female 48.8%'.</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Gender</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Male</td><td>51.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>48.8%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Gender	Percentage	Male	51.2%	Female	48.8%						
Gender	Percentage												
Male	51.2%												
Female	48.8%												
<p>Figure 1-5 In CY14, the population of Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic youth increased slightly (0.2%) over the previous year, a consistent trend for the past 5 years. The population of black youth had an increase of 0.4% while the population of white youth decreased by 0.4% from the previous year.</p>	<p>2014 Population: 10-17 Year Olds by Race</p>  <p>A horizontal bar chart with five bars of different colors. The x-axis is labeled from 0% to 80% in increments of 20%. The y-axis lists the racial categories. The bars are: White (blue, 76.7%), Black (orange, 15.3%), Hispanic (green, 5.6%), Asian/Island (purple, 2.3%), and Am Indian (pink, 0.6%).</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Race</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>White</td><td>76.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Black</td><td>15.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Hispanic</td><td>5.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Asian/Island</td><td>2.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Am Indian</td><td>0.6%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Race	Percentage	White	76.7%	Black	15.3%	Hispanic	5.6%	Asian/Island	2.3%	Am Indian	0.6%
Race	Percentage												
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Section 2: Juvenile & Family Division Referrals

The Revised Missouri Court Performance Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice define a juvenile and family division referral as “*information received by the juvenile officer or other authorized staff that alleges facts, which brought the juvenile under the applicable provisions of Chapter 211 of the Missouri Juvenile Code.*” For the purpose of annual reporting, disposed referrals represent the unit of measurement, not individual youth. A disposition refers to the outcome or finding of a referral [see pages 10 & 11 for details about how these dispositions are reported in Missouri’s Judicial Information System (JIS)].

Missouri statute identifies three referral types over which the juvenile and family division has jurisdiction:

- **Status Offenses:** Status offenses mainly include Behavior Injurious to Self/Others, Habitually Absent from Home, Truancy, Beyond Parental Control, and Status-Other. **Note:** Beginning with the 2013 Missouri Juvenile & Family Division Annual Report, the following offenses were also counted as Status Offenses: infractions, municipal ordinances, and violation of court orders.
- **Law Offenses:** Law offenses include all criminal violations listed in the Missouri Charge Code Manual except for infractions, municipal ordinances, and violation of court orders offenses which are included in Status Offenses beginning with the 2013 edition of the Missouri Juvenile & Family Division Annual Report.
- **Child Abuse and Neglect (CA/N):** CA/N referrals are allegations of child abuse or neglect where the child is the victim or custody related matters are an issue. Abuse referrals include Abuse-Emotional, Abuse-Incest, Abuse-Other Sexual, and Physical Abuse. Neglect referrals include Abandonment, Neglect-Education, Neglect-Improper Care/Supervision, Neglect-Medical Care, Neglect-Surgical Care, and Neglect-Other. Custody referrals include Abduction, Protective Custody, Transfer of Custody, Termination of Parental Rights, and Relief of Custody.

Section 2 presents information on disposed referrals at the state level for the juvenile and family division in calendar 2015.

Section 2: Juvenile & Family Division Referrals

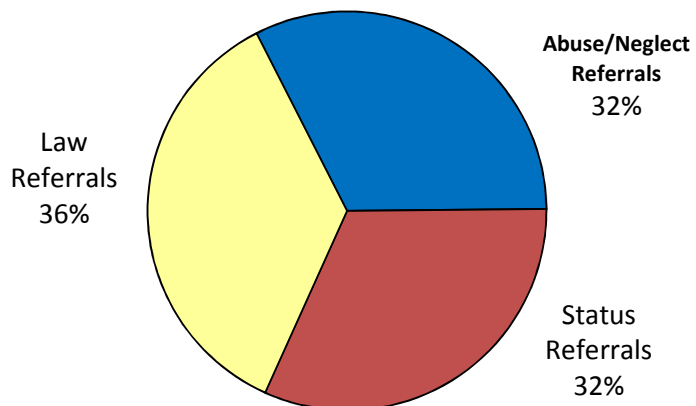
	Source of Referral	Frequency	Percent
Table 2-1 Referrals to Missouri's juvenile and family division originate from a variety of sources. In CY15, 44% of all referrals originated from some type of law enforcement agency, primarily municipal police (36%). The Children's Division of Missouri's Department of Social Services accounted for 24% of all referrals, followed by schools at 21% [School Personnel and Resource Officer]. Missing Data [527].	Law Enforcement		
	Municipal Police	19,486	36.24
	County Sheriff	3,436	6.39
	Other Law Enforcement	417	0.78
	Highway Patrol	190	0.35
	Children's Division	12,889	23.97
	School Personnel	8,792	16.35
	School Resource Officer	2,676	4.98
	Parent	2,009	3.74
	Juvenile Division Personnel	1,825	3.39
	Other	1,051	1.95
	Other Juvenile Division	476	0.89
	Private Social Agency	245	0.45
	Relative other than Parent	151	0.28
	Victim or Self-Referral	72	0.13
	Public Social Agency	51	0.09
	Department of Mental Health	11	0.02
	Total	53,777	100.00

Figure 2-1

In CY15, a total of 54,304 referrals were disposed. The largest percentage (36%) was for law violations with 19,419 referrals. The rest of the referrals were divided between abuse /neglect allegations [17,569] and status offenses [17,316] with 32% and 32% respectively.

Note: Municipal Ordinances, Infractions, and Violation of Court Orders are included with status referrals.

Total Referrals by Case Type



Total Referrals by Gender

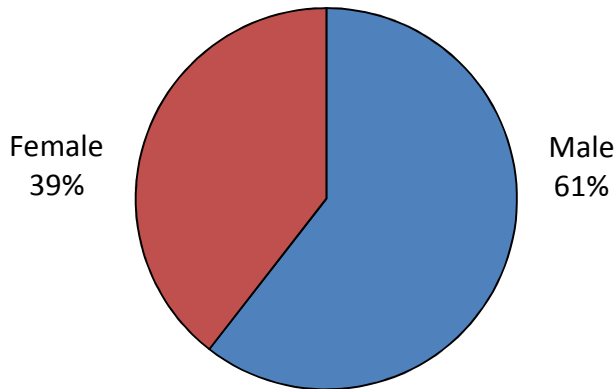


Figure 2-2

For all the disposed referrals in CY15, males were responsible for 61% [32,860] and females for the remaining 39% [21,427].
Missing Data [17]

Total Referrals by Race

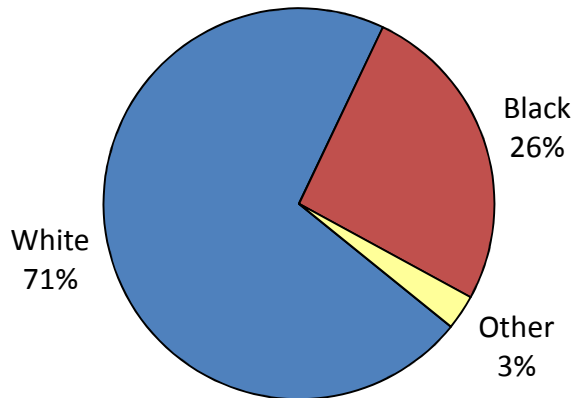


Figure 2-3

Approximately, 71% [38,621] of all disposed referrals were for white youth and 26% [14,023] for black youth. Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian youth accounted for 3% [1,575].
Missing Data [85].

Total Referral by Age at Referral

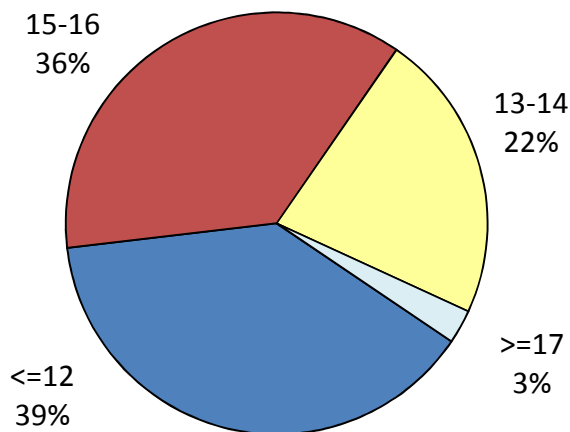


Figure 2-4

The youngest age group, 12 years and younger, was responsible for 39% [20,994] of all referrals. Older youth, ages 15-16, were responsible for 36% [19,790] of referrals. Youth in the 13-14 age range accounted for 22% of referrals [12,070] and youth 17 years and older represented the remaining 3% [1,405].
Missing Data [45]

Section 2: Juvenile & Family Division Referrals

Figure 2-5

The total number of disposed referrals declined 28% from 2004 to 2015. The trend shows the greatest decrease in law (56%). While status referrals increased by (2%) and CA/N referrals increased by 21% over 11 years. Since last year, there was an increase of 8% in status referrals and 3% in CA/N.

Juvenile Referrals: 2004-2015

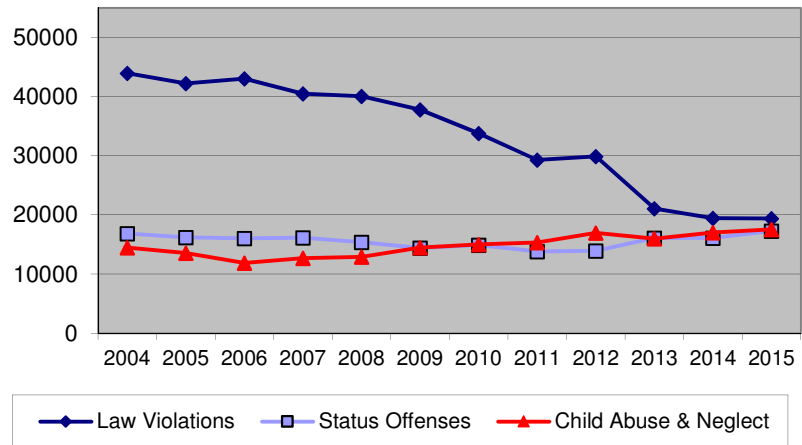


Figure 2-6

Disposed referrals declined more for males (32%) than for females (21%) from 2004 to 2015. In 2015, there was an increase in referrals for males of 3% and an increase for females of 4%.

Juvenile Referrals by Gender: 2004-2015

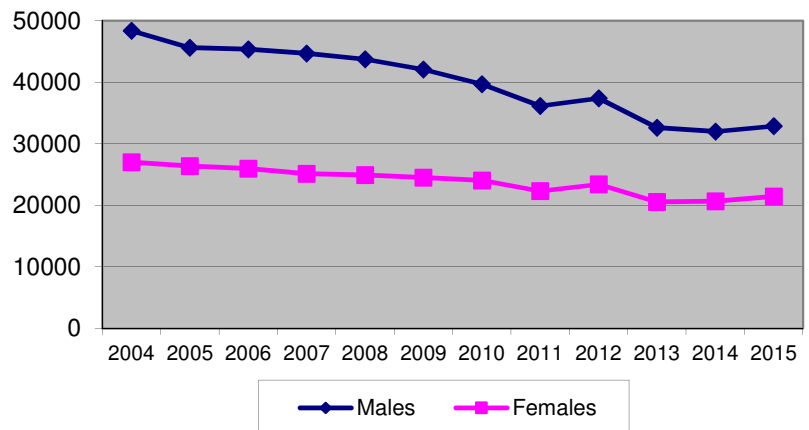
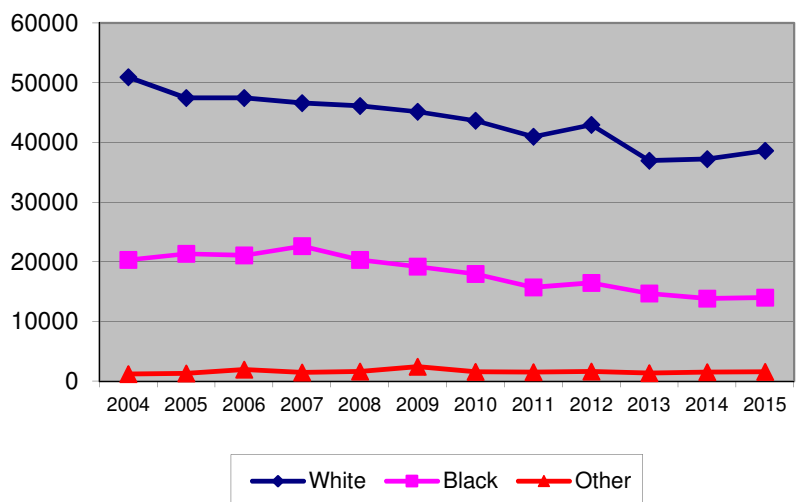


Figure 2-7

Comparing data for 2004 and 2015, referrals for white youth declined by 24% and black youth declined by 31%, while there was a 32% increase in referrals for other races. In 2015 the number of referrals for black youth increase (1%), white referrals increased (4%), and other races increased (5%) over the previous year.

Juvenile Referrals by Race: 2004-2015



The juvenile and family division responds to referrals either through a formal or informal process. Through the formal process, a juvenile officer files a petition in the juvenile and family division to have a judge hear and determine the outcome of the allegations contained in the petition. Through the informal process, a juvenile officer determines the disposition of the allegations contained in the referral without filing a petition seeking formal judicial jurisdiction. The following referral dispositions are recorded on the *Site Defined (COASITE)* form of the *Custom Docket Entry and Maintenance (CDADOCT)* of JIS.

Formal Dispositions:

Allegation True, Youth Receives Out-of-Home Placement – A judicial action finding the allegation true. Youth is placed out-of-home with the Division of Youth Services (DYS), in foster care, with a relative, or with a private or public agency. [JIS Docket = DVPTN]

Allegation True, Youth Receives In-Home Services – A judicial action finding the allegation true. Youth receives services while remaining in his or her home. This disposition requires the youth to receive supervision through the juvenile division. [JIS Docket = DVPTN]

Allegation True, No Services – A judicial action finding the allegation true; however, the youth receives no services or supervision. [JIS Docket = DVPTN]

Allegation Not True – A judicial action which results in the termination of a juvenile case during the initial juvenile division hearing because the allegation is found not true. [JIS Docket = DVPTN]

Sustain Motion to Dismiss – A judicial action which results in a motion to dismiss the petition before the initial division hearing. [JIS Docket = DVPTN]

Juvenile Certified – Felony Allegation - A judicial action sustaining a motion to dismiss a petition to the juvenile division and allow prosecution of youth under the general law. [JIS Docket = DVPTN]

Section 2: Juvenile & Family Division Referrals

Informal Dispositions:

Informal Adjustment with Supervision: Any informal non-judicial activity that occurs without the filing of a petition and involves supervision of youth by written agreement and complies with Missouri Supreme Court Rules for an informal adjustment conference and the relevant contact standards contained in the Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. This disposition requires completion of the risk and needs assessment when the referral is for a status or delinquency allegation. [JIS Docket = VIAWS]

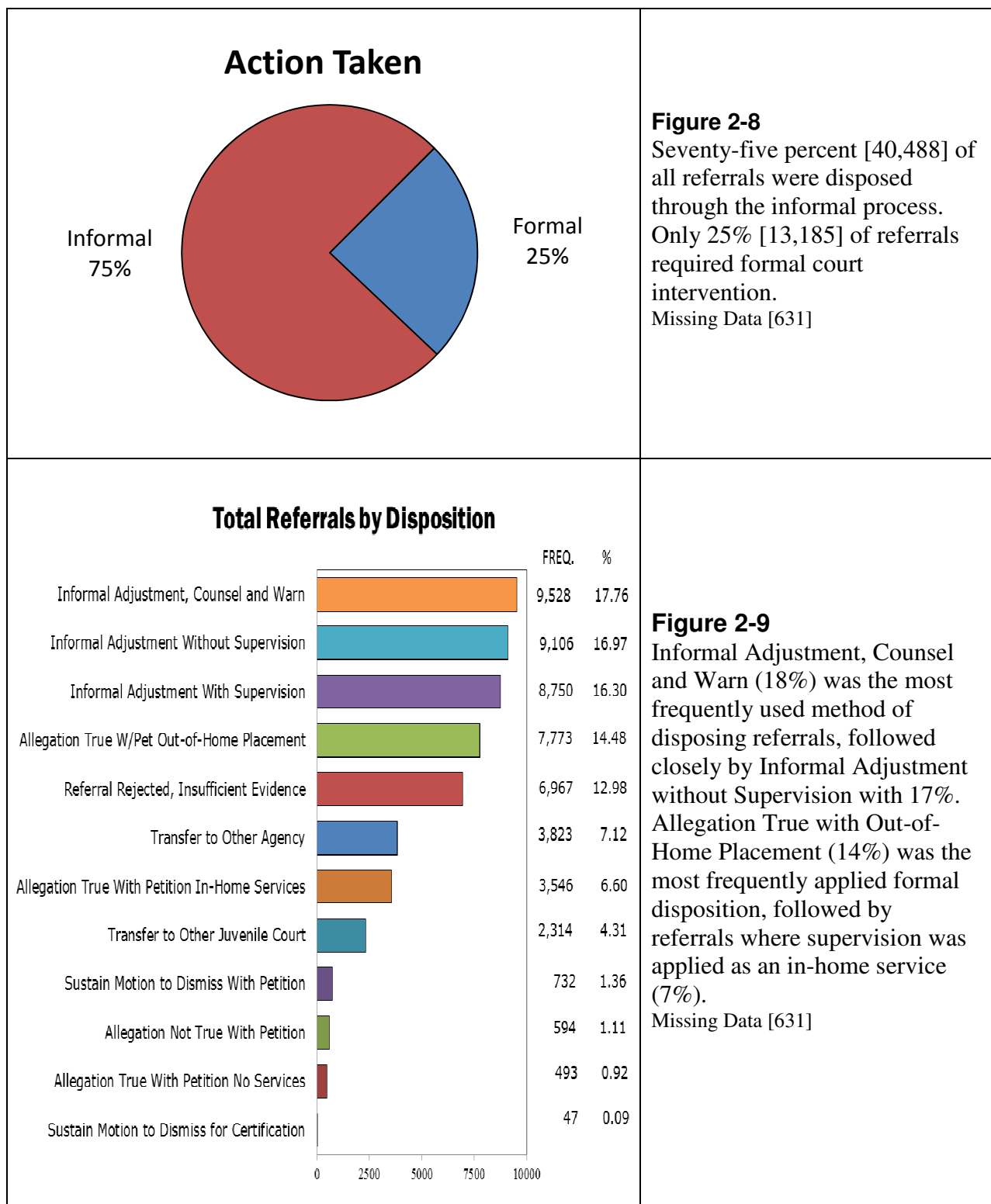
Informal Adjustment without Supervision: Any informal non-judicial activity that occurs without the filing of a petition and involves supervision of youth by written agreement and complies with Missouri Supreme Court Rules for an informal adjustment conference. Although services may be monitored, this disposition does not include direct supervision of a youth in accordance with the Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. However, because the disposition is applied on the basis of an informal adjustment conference, completion of the mandated risk and needs assessments is required when the referral is for a status or delinquency allegation. [JIS Docket = VIANNS]

Informal Adjustment, Counseled and Warned: Any informal non-judicial activity that entails no more than brief face-to-face, telephone, or warning letter with the intent to inform, counsel, and warn the youth and/or family regarding a referral received. No official informal adjustment conference, per Supreme Court Rule is held; therefore completion of the mandated risk or needs assessments is not required when the referral is for a status or delinquency allegation. [JIS Docket = DVCAW]

Transfer to Other Juvenile Division: A non-judicial activity where a youth's case file and associated records are transferred to another juvenile division for disposition. Depending on when this disposition is applied, an official informal adjustment conference and associated assessments may or may not occur. [JIS Docket = DVTJC]

Transfer to Other Agency: A non-judicial activity where a youth's case file and associated records are transferred to another agency (CD, DMH, DYS, or other public or private agency) for disposition. Depending on when this disposition is applied, an official informal adjustment conference and associated assessments may or may not occur. [JIS Docket = DVTA]

Referral Rejected: The referral is rejected because there is insufficient information for administrative action to proceed or the referral is found not true. No informal adjustment conference is conducted and no assessments are required. [JIS Docket = DVRIE – Insufficient information; DVRNT – Not True]



Section 3: Law Violation Referrals

Section 3 describes law violation referrals disposed by Missouri's juvenile and family division. Law violation referrals made up 36 percent of all referrals disposed in CY15. A law violation referral is counted as a single delinquent act represented by the most serious allegation charged (misdemeanor or higher). However, multiple delinquent acts may be associated with a single referral. **Note: Infractions, municipal ordinances, and violations of court orders (previously included with law violations) are included under status offenses.**

	Law Violation Referral Source	Frequency	Percent
Table 3-1 The source of 78% of law violation referrals was some form of law enforcement agency, primarily municipal police (65%) and county sheriff departments (10%). Schools were the second highest referring agency (16%) [School Personnel and Resource Officer combined]. Missing Data [138]	Law Enforcement		
	Municipal Police	12,549	65.08
	County Sheriff	2,018	10.47
	Other Law Enforcement	286	1.48
	Highway Patrol	126	0.65
	School Resource Officer	1,842	9.55
	School Personnel	1,155	5.99
	Children's Division	536	2.78
	Parent	240	1.24
	Other Division Personnel	234	1.21
	Juvenile Division Personnel	137	0.71
	Other	59	0.31
	Other Victim or Self-Referral	37	0.19
	Relative other than Parent	28	0.15
	Private Social Agency	19	0.10
	Public Social Agency	11	0.06
	Department of Mental Health	4	0.02
	Total	19,281	100.00
Figure 3-1 Class A misdemeanor violations accounted for the majority of law violation referrals (51%), followed by Class B misdemeanors (13%). Felonies represented about one-fifth (22%) of law violation referrals, the majority of which were Class C. Approximately 4% of all law violations were for Class A and B felonies. Missing Data [159]	Law Violation Referrals by Charge Level		
		FREQ.	%
	Felony	280	1.45
	Felony A	216	1.12
	Felony B	483	2.51
	Felony C	2,400	12.46
	Felony D	919	4.77
	Misdemeanor	761	3.95
	Misdemeanor A	9,828	51.03
	Misdemeanor B	2,521	13.09
	Misdemeanor C	1,852	9.62

<div><div>Law Violations by Charge Level and Gender</div><div><div><div><div><div>Gender</div><div>Male</div><div>Misdemeanor</div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div>10,148</div><div>74.00</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Female</div><div>Misdemeanor</div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div>4,813</div><div>86.81</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Male</div><div>Felony</div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div>3,565</div><div>26.00</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Female</div><div>Felony</div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div>731</div><div>13.19</div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> 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Section 3: Law Violation Referrals

	Top Law Violations for 2015	Frequency	Percent
Table 3–2 Violations for Assault, Theft/Stealing, Property Damage, and Dangerous Drugs accounted for 68% of law referrals. Missing Data [159]	Assault	5,121	26.60
	Theft/Stealing	4,122	21.41
	Property Damage	2,064	10.72
	Dangerous Drugs	1,857	9.64
	Peace Disturbance	1,235	6.41
	Sexual Assault	978	5.08
	Liquor Law Violation	698	3.62
	Burglary	696	3.61
	Invasion of Privacy	467	2.42
	Weapons	357	1.85
	Sexual Offense	270	1.40
	Obstructing Law Enforcement	251	1.30
	Robbery	200	1.09
	Promoting Obscenity	209	1.04
	Receiving Stolen Property	139	.72
	Arson	103	.53
	Health and Safety Violation	91	.47
	Misc Motor/Vehicle Violation	91	.47
	Obstructing Judicial Process	76	.39
	Making Threats/False Reports	73	.38
	Fraud	56	.29
	Violation of Wildlife Law	45	.23
	Forgery	17	.09
	Family Offenses	12	.06
	Flight Escape	10	.05
	Homicide	9	.05
	Kidnapping	9	.05
	Other	3	.02
	Public Order Offense	1	.01
	Total	19,260	100.00

Note: Infractions, municipal ordinances, and violations of court orders are listed under status offenses.

Table 3-3

Fifty-three percent of all law violation referrals were committed by juveniles between the ages of 15 and 16. These youth were responsible for 56% of kidnapping, 56% of homicides, 70% of robberies, 74% of drug charges, and 59% of stealing referrals. Only promoting obscenity and arson were committed at a higher rate by youth ages 14 or under. Missing Data [176]

Law Violation Referrals by Allegation & Age	<=12	13-14	15-16	17	Total
Arson	23	48	26	6	103
Assault	1,195	1,584	2,264	74	5,117
Burglary	83	193	392	28	696
Dangerous Drugs	56	386	1,367	47	1,856
Family Offenses	0	3	8	1	12
Flight/Escape	0	1	7	2	10
Forgery	0	6	11	0	17
Fraud	4	8	39	5	56
Health and Safety Violation	15	37	38	1	91
Homicide	0	4	5	0	9
Invasion of Privacy	43	111	299	14	467
Kidnapping	0	4	5	0	9
Liquor Law Violation	12	105	538	42	697
Making Threat/False Reports	15	27	31	0	73
Miscellaneous Motor/Vehicle Violation	6	30	49	6	91
Obstructing Judicial Process	4	19	49	4	76
Obstructing Law Enforcement	30	67	147	7	251
Other	1	0	2	0	3
Peace Disturbance	189	448	577	21	1,235
Promoting Obscenity	15	106	85	3	209
Property Damage	345	644	1,034	40	2,063
Public Order Offense	0	0	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property	11	42	79	7	139
Robbery	10	38	139	13	200
Sexual Assault	261	291	316	101	969
Sexual Offense	63	73	100	33	269
Theft/Stealing	465	1,122	2,432	103	4,122
Violation of Wildlife Law	1	3	41	0	45
Weapon Violation	60	86	204	7	357
Total	2,907	5,486	10,285	565	19,243

Note: Infractions, municipal ordinances, and violations of court orders are listed under status offenses.

Section 3: Law Violation Referrals

Figure 3-5

Eighty-two percent [15,852] of law violation referrals were disposed through the informal court process. The remaining 18% required formal court intervention [3,403].
Missing Data [164]

Action Taken for Law Violation Referrals

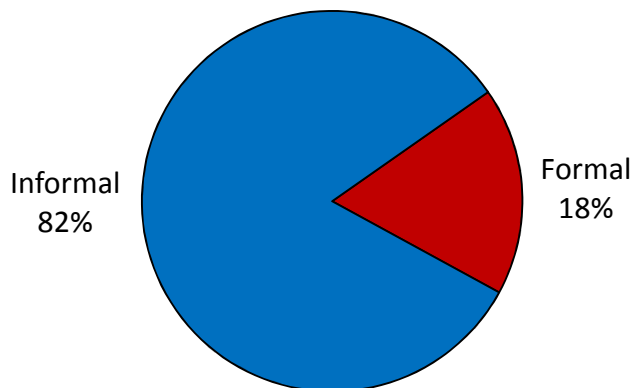
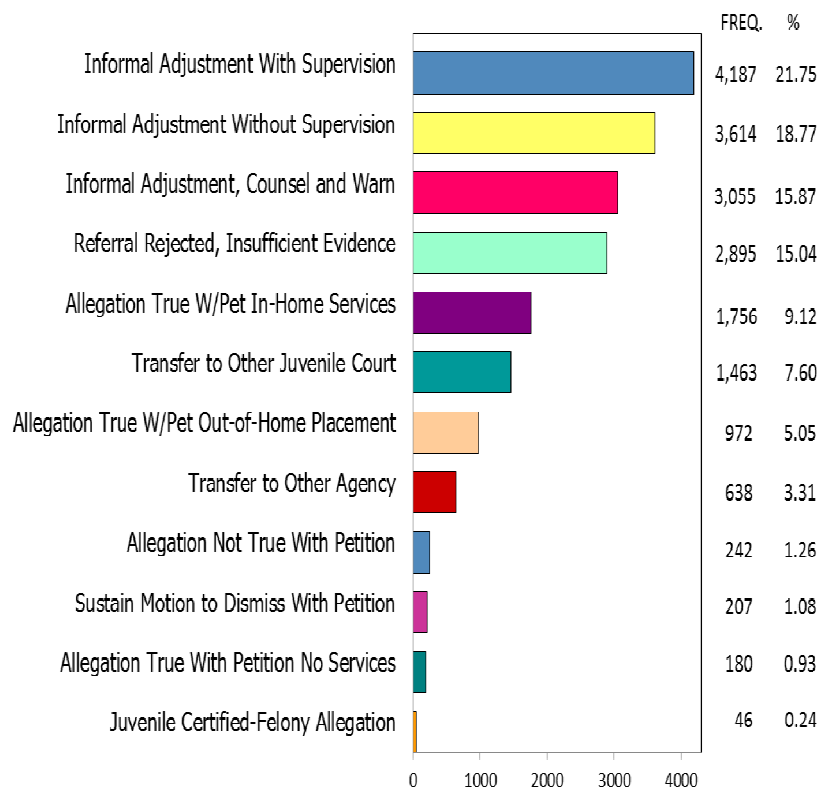


Figure 3-6

The most frequently used method of disposing law violation referrals was Informal Adjustment with Supervision (22%), followed by Informal Adjustment without Supervision (19%). Allegation True With In-Home Services was the most frequently applied formal disposition (9%), followed by Allegation True-Out-of-Home Placement (5%). Less than 1% of referrals resulted in petitions for Certification to Adult Court.
Missing Data [164]

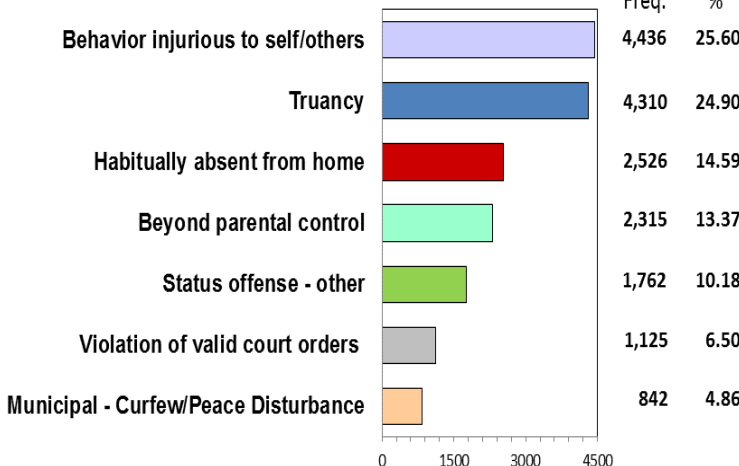
Law Violations by Disposition



Section 4: Status Violation Referrals

Section 4 describes status violation referrals disposed by the juvenile and family division. Status violation referrals made up 32% of all referrals in CY15. A status violation referral is counted as a single behavioral act represented by the most serious allegation charged. However, multiple status offense acts may be associated with a single referral.

Source of Referral	Frequency	Percent
Law Enforcement		
Municipal Police	5,938	34.47
County Sheriff	1,079	6.26
Other Law Enforcement	111	0.64
Highway Patrol	42	0.24
School Personnel	5,785	33.57
Parent	1,271	7.38
Juvenile Division Personnel	960	5.57
Children’s Division	903	5.24
School Resource Officer	763	4.43
Other	87	0.50
Private Social Agency	85	0.49
Other Juvenile Division	81	.47
Relative Other Than Parent	72	0.42
Public Social Agency	26	0.15
Victim or Self-Referral	24	0.14
Department of Mental Health	6	0.03
Total	17,233	100.00

Status Referrals by Charge Level		
Behavior injurious to self/others		Freq. %
	4,436	25.60
Truancy	4,310	24.90
Habitually absent from home	2,526	14.59
Beyond parental control	2,315	13.37
Status offense - other	1,762	10.18
Violation of valid court orders	1,125	6.50
Municipal - Curfew/Peace Disturbance	842	4.86

Section 4: Status Violation Referrals

Figure 4-2

An approximately equal percent of males (13%) and females (14%) were referred for Beyond Parental Control. However, females were most likely to be referred for Truancy (29%), whereas males were more likely to be referred for Behavior Injurious to Self/Others (27%).

Missing Data [2]

Status Violations by Charge Level and Gender

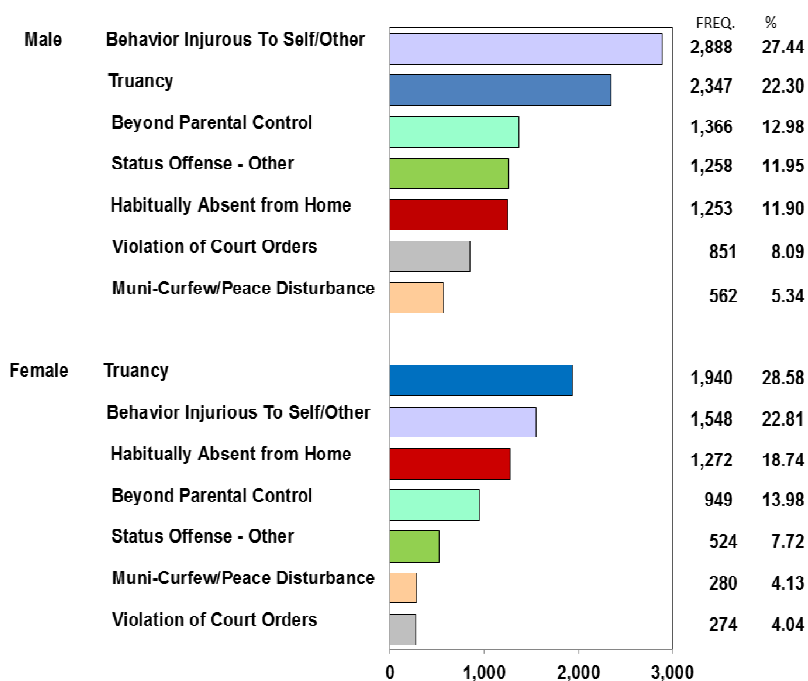
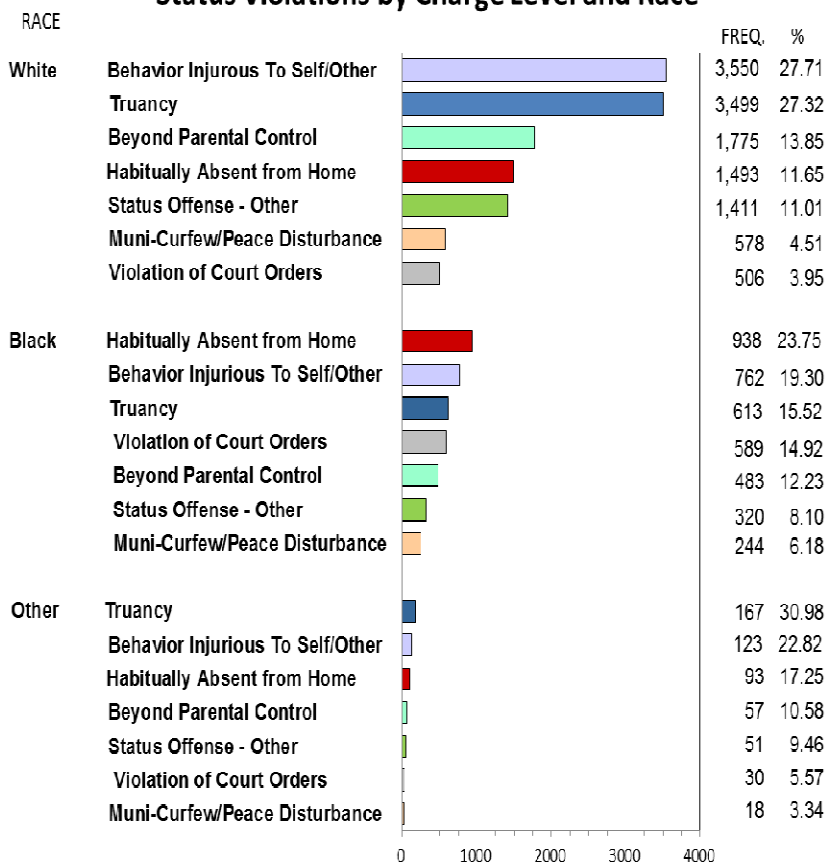


Figure 4-3

Status violation referrals for white youth were most frequently for Behavior Injurious to Self or Others (28%) and Truancy (27%). Black youth were most frequently referred for Habitually Absent from Home (24%), followed by Behavior Injurious to Self or Others (19%). Proportionally, black youth (15%) were more likely to be referred for a violation of a court order than white youth (4%) or youth of other minorities (6%).

Missing Data [16]

Status Violations by Charge Level and Race



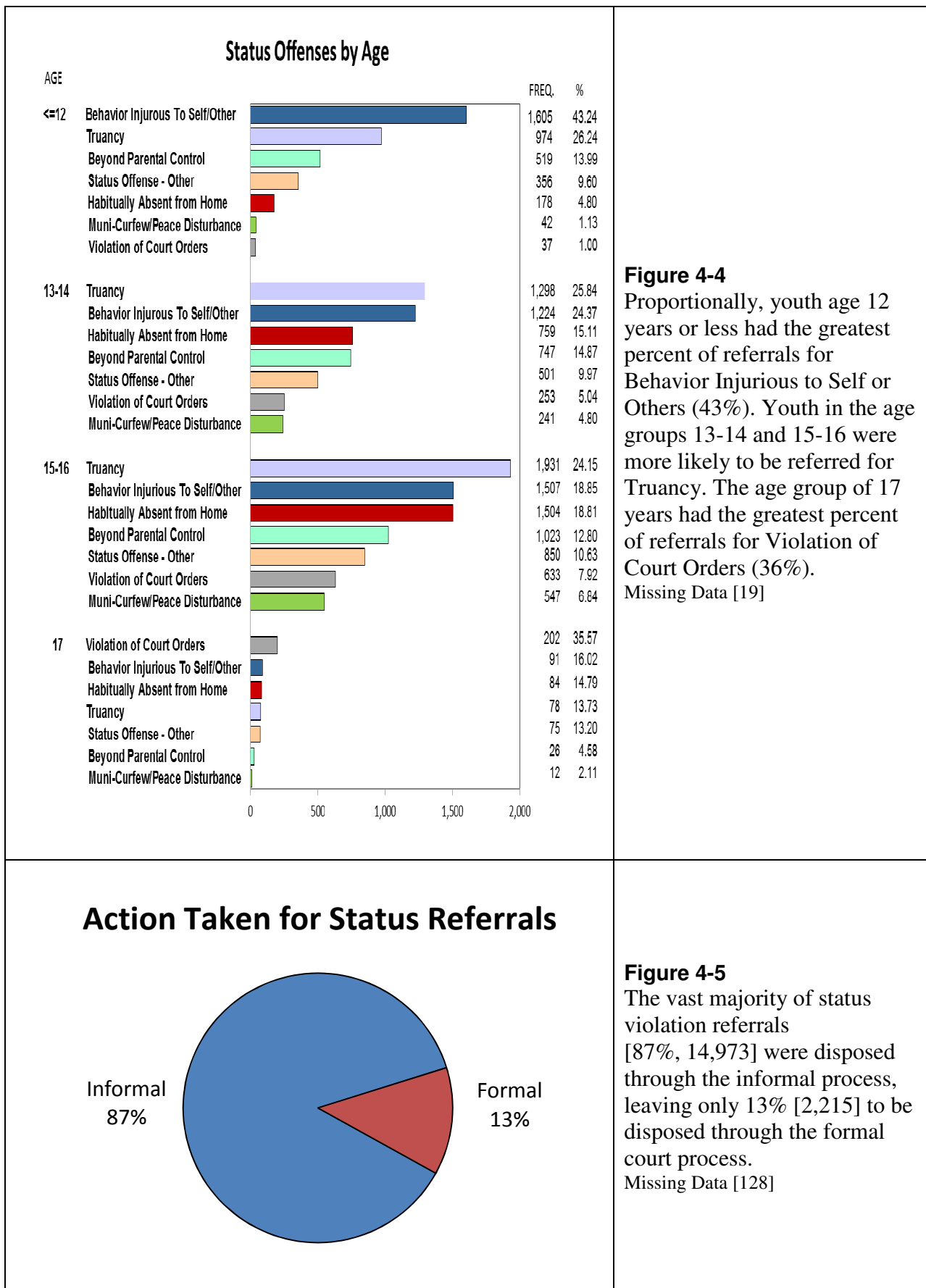
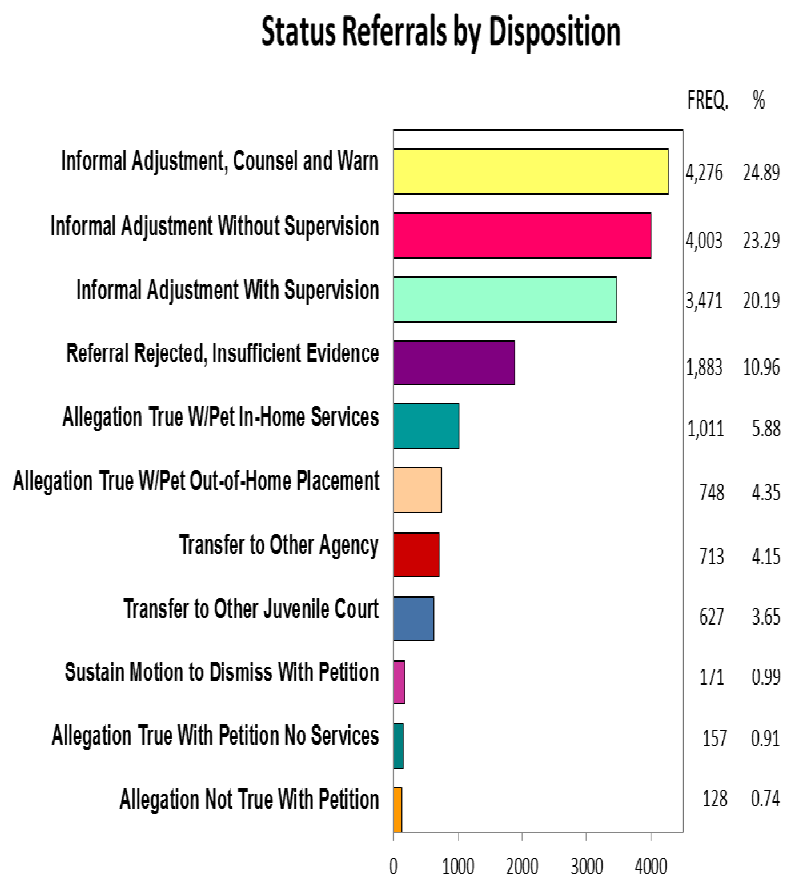


Figure 4-6

Informal Adjustment, Counsel and Warn (25%) was the mostly frequently used method for disposing status referrals, followed by Informal Adjustment without Supervision (23%). Allegation True with In-Home Services was the most frequently applied formal disposition (6%).

Missing Data [128]



Section 5: Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals

Section 5 describes child abuse and neglect (CA/N) referrals disposed by Missouri's juvenile and family division. CA/N referrals made up 32% of all referrals in CY15. A CA/N referral is counted as a single event, represented by the most serious allegation where a youth is the victim. However, youth may be the victim of multiple incidences of abuse and/or neglect at the time they are referred.

Source of Referral	Frequency	Percent
Children's Division	11,450	66.32
Law Enforcement		
Municipal Police	999	5.79
County Sheriff	339	1.96
Highway Patrol	22	0.13
Other Law Enforcement	20	0.12
School Personnel	1,852	10.73
School Resource Officer	71	0.41
Parent	498	2.88
Juvenile Division Personnel	728	4.22
Other	905	5.24
Other Juvenile Division	161	0.93
Private Social Agency	141	0.82
Relative other than Parent	51	0.30
Public Social Agency	14	0.08
Victim or Self-Referral	11	0.06
Department of Mental Health	1	0.01
Total	17,263	

Table 5-1

The source of 66% of all CA/N referrals was Children's Division (CD) of Missouri's Department of Social Services (DSS). Law enforcement agencies were responsible for 8% of the referrals. Approximately, 11% of the referrals originated from schools (School Personnel and Resource Officer combined). Missing Data [306]

Child Abuse & Neglect Referrals by Offense Type

Offense Type	FREQ.	%
Neglect - Improper Care/Supervision	8,242	46.91
Neglect - Education	2,144	12.20
Neglect - Other	1,968	11.20
Abuse - Physical	1,709	9.73
Abuse - Other Sexual	988	5.62
Abuse - Emotional	689	3.92
Protective Custody	637	3.63
Termination of Parental Rights	606	3.45
Neglect - Medical Care	312	1.78
Abandonment	76	0.43
Abuse - Incest	74	0.42
Transfer of Custody	72	0.41
Relief of Custody	38	0.22
Abduction	10	0.06
Neglect - Surgical Care	4	0.02

Figure 5-1

Neglect–Improper Care/Supervision represented nearly half (47%) of all CA/N referrals, followed by Neglect-Education (12%) and Neglect-Other (11%).

Section 5: Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals

Figure 5-2

Within gender, the percentage of Neglect related referrals was slightly greater for males (72%) than for females (69%). Conversely, referrals for Abuse were greater for females (22%) compared with their male counterparts (18%). Missing Data [6]

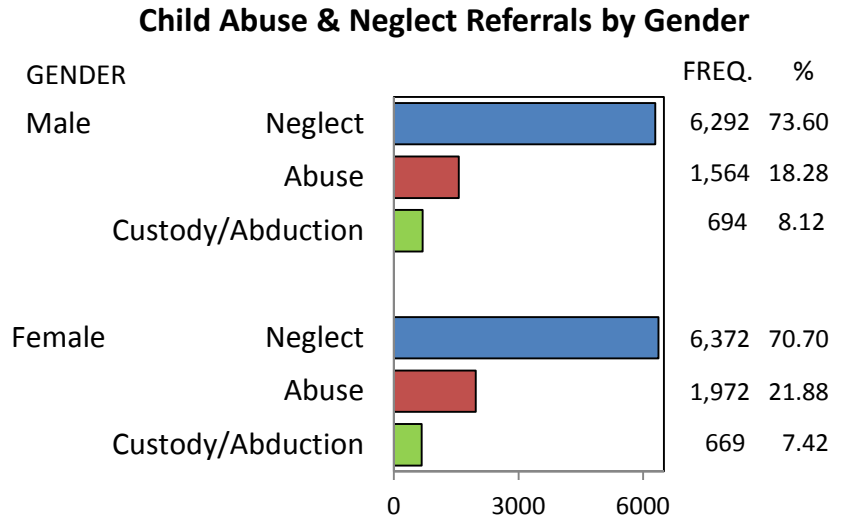


Figure 5-3

Within race, the percentage of referrals for Neglect was higher for white youth than other minorities. Black youth were more likely to be referred for Abuse and more frequently referred for custody issues. Missing Data [45]

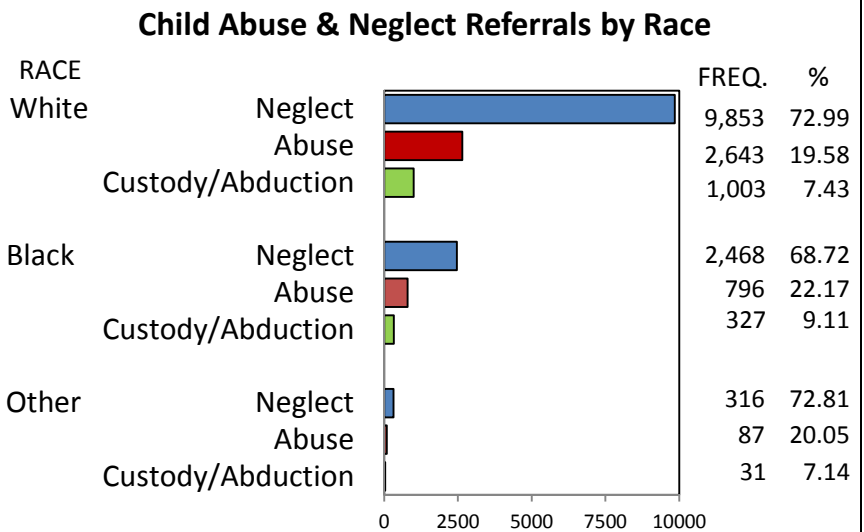
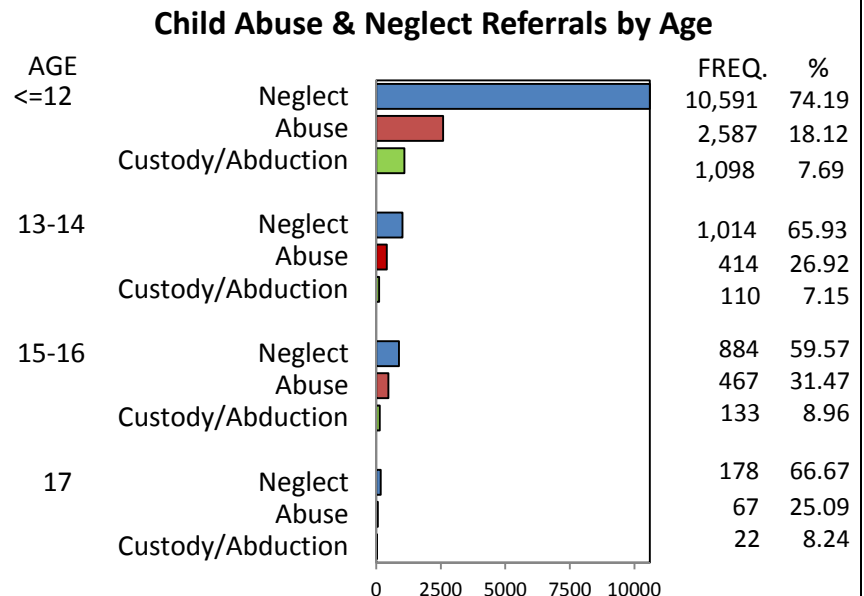


Figure 5-4

The vast majority of abuse, neglect, and custody referrals were for youth 12 years of age and younger [14,276] with neglect (74%) as the most frequently reported allegation. Missing [4]



Action Taken for Child Abuse & Neglect Referrals

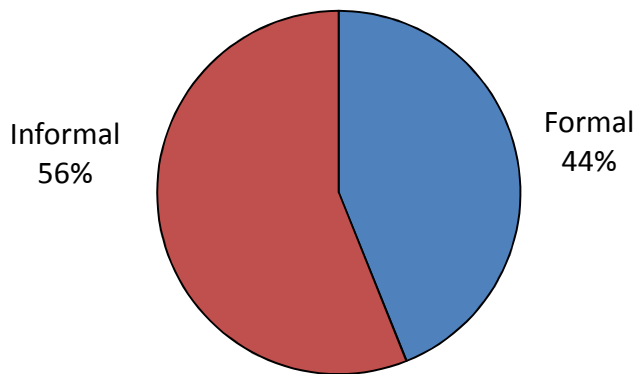


Figure 5-5

Approximately half (56%) of CA/N referrals were disposed through the informal court process [9,663]. The remaining 44% [7,567] of referrals were handled through formal court process.

Missing Data [339]

Child Abuse & Neglect Referrals by Disposition

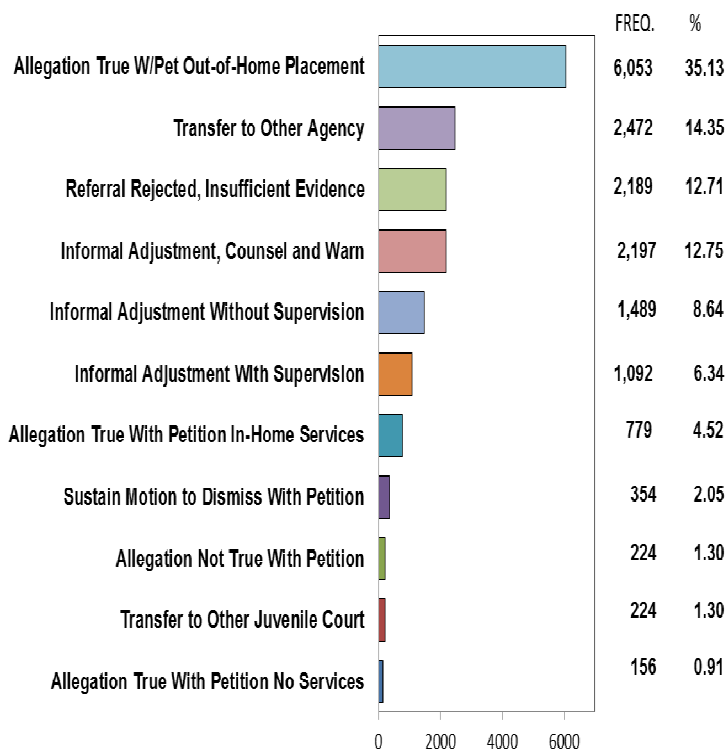


Figure 5-6

Allegation True, Out-of-home Placement was the most frequently applied disposition (35%) to CA/N referrals, followed by Transfer to Other Agency (CD) (14%) and Referral Rejected (13%).

Missing Data [340]

Section 6: Assessment & Classification

In 1995, the Missouri General Assembly passed the Juvenile Crime and Crime Prevention Bill [HB 174]. The bill was aimed at reshaping Missouri's juvenile justice system through the development of a comprehensive juvenile justice strategy. As part of the strategy, the Office of State Courts Administrator was charged with coordinating an effort to design and implement a standardized assessment process for classifying juvenile offenders. The result of this effort was the Missouri Juvenile Offender Classification System.

The Missouri Juvenile Offender Classification System includes an empirically validated risk assessment for estimating a youthful offender's relative likelihood of future delinquency and a classification matrix which links the level of risk and offense severity to a recommended set of graduated sanctions. The system also includes a needs assessment for identifying the underlying psychosocial needs of youth.

Since its inception, the Missouri Juvenile Offender Classification system has helped Missouri's juvenile justice professionals to ensure public safety, promote statewide consistency in the services and supervision of youthful offenders, and estimate juvenile officer workload.

Section 6 presents information on juveniles with referrals, disposed during calendar 2015, who had risk and needs assessments entered on the *Custom Assessment Maintenance (CZAASMT)* form of JIS. When a referral has more than one associated risk/needs assessment(s), the highest score is reported. When a referral is not associated with any risk/needs assessment(s) in the reporting year, the score associated with the risk/needs assessment that was completed most closely to the initial filing date of the referral is reported, regardless of the year the assessment was completed. Figures 6-1 to 6-3 provide risk level information with Tables 6-1 and 6-2 providing information about the prevalence of individual risk factors. **

***Readers should refer to Missouri's Juvenile Offender Risk & Needs Assessment and Classification System Manual (2005) for the operational definitions of risk and needs factors.*

Risk Levels

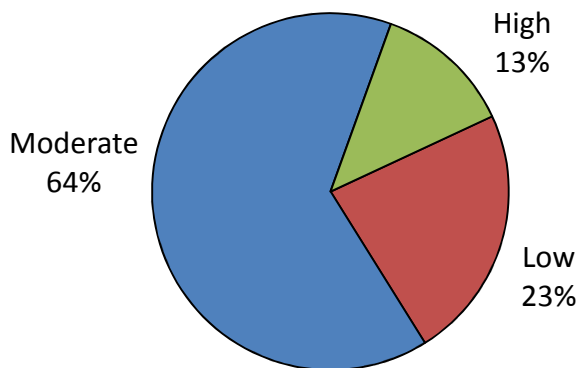


Figure 6-1

The majority of youth [64%, 10,255] scored at moderate risk for future delinquent acts on risk assessments in CY15. The remaining youth scored at low [23%, 3,673] or high risk levels [13%, 1,998].

Risk Level by Gender

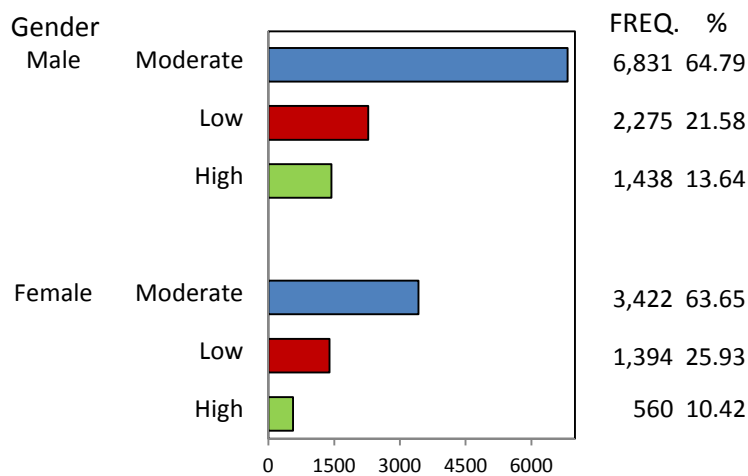


Figure 6-2

Proportionately, more male youth (13%) were assessed high risk than females (10%). Females (26%) were more likely than their male counterparts (22%) to be assessed low risk. Missing Data [6]

Risk Level by Race

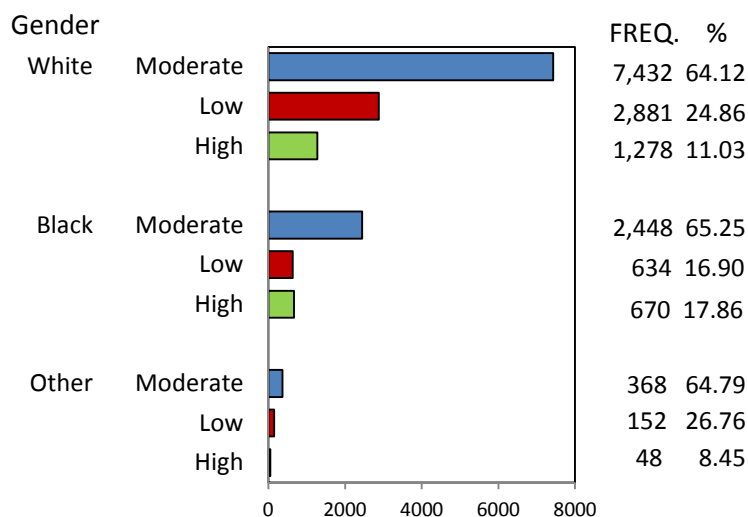


Figure 6-3

Proportionately, more black youth (18%) were assessed high risk than white youth (11%). White youth (25%) were more likely than their black counterparts (17%) to be assessed low risk. Missing Data [15]

Table 6-1 Risk Factors	Frequency	Percent
Age at First Referral		
16	2,158	14%
15	2,517	16%
14	2,869	18%
13	2,543	16%
12 and under	5,738	36%
Prior Referrals		
None	7,577	48%
One or more	8,248	52%
Assault Referrals		
No prior or present referral(s) for assault	11,369	72%
One or more prior or present referral(s) for misdemeanor assault	3,983	25%
One or more prior or present referral(s) for felony assault	473	3%
History of Placement		
No prior of out-of-home placement	11,828	75%
Prior of out-of-home placement	3,997	25%
Peer Relationships		
Neutral influence	8,364	53%
Negative influence	6,081	38%
Strong negative influence	1,380	9%
History of Child Abuse or Neglect		
No history of child abuse or neglect	12,481	79%
History of child abuse or neglect	3,344	21%
Substance Abuse		
No apparent substance abuse problem	11,956	76%
Moderate alcohol and/or drug abuse problem	3,359	21%
Severe alcohol and/or drug abuse/dependence	510	3%
School Attendance/Disciplinary Problems		
No or only minor problems	7,084	45%
Moderate school behavior problems	6,249	39%
Severe school behavior problems	2,492	16%
Parent Management Style		
Effective management style	7,475	47%
Moderately ineffective management style	6,475	41%
Severely ineffective management style	1,875	12%
Parental History of Incarceration		
No prior incarceration	11,377	72%
Prior incarceration	4,438	28%

Table 6-2 Needs Factors	Frequency	Percent
Behavior Problems		
No significant behavioral problems	5,870	40%
Moderate behavioral problems	6,820	46%
Severe behavioral problems	2,085	14%
Attitude		
Motivated to change; accepts responsibility	9,635	65%
Generally uncooperative; not motivated to change	4,162	28%
Very negative attitude; resistant to change	978	7%
Interpersonal Skills		
Good interpersonal skills	9,348	63%
Moderately impaired interpersonal skills	4,829	33%
Severely impaired interpersonal skills	598	4%
Peer Relationships		
Neutral peer group influence	7,428	50%
Negative peer group influence	5,903	40%
Strong negative peer group influence	1,444	10%
History of Child Abuse		
No history of child abuse or neglect	11,529	78%
History of child abuse and/or neglect	3,246	22%
Mental Health		
No mental health disorder	10,658	72%
Mental health disorder with treatment	3,450	23%
Mental health disorder with no treatment	667	5%
Substance Abuse		
No substance abuse problem	10,994	74%
Moderate alcohol and/or substance abuse problem	3,262	22%
Severe alcohol and/or substance abuse or dependence	519	4%
School Attendance		
No or only minor school behavior problems	6,294	43%
Moderate school behavior problems	6,059	41%
Severe school behavior problems	2,422	16%
Academic Performance		
Passing (or 16 years old and not enrolled)	7,493	51%
Functioning below average	5,259	35%
Failing	2,023	14%
Learning Disorder		
No diagnosed learning disorder	12,813	87%
Diagnosed learning disorder	1,962	13%

Section 6: Assessment & Classification

Table 6-2 Cont.		
Needs Factors	Frequency	Percent
Employment		
Full-time employment	693	20%
Part-time employment	625	18%
Unemployed	2,090	62%
Juvenile's Parental Responsibility		
No children	14,150	96%
One child	279	2%
Two children	214	1%
Three or more children	132	1%
Health/Handicaps		
No health problems or physical handicaps	14,157	96%
No health problems/handicaps, limited access to health care	194	1%
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	362	2.5%
Pregnancy	15	0.1%
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	46	0.3%
Parental Management Style		
Effective management style	6,558	44%
Moderately ineffective management style	6,283	43%
Severely ineffective management style	1,934	13%
Parental Mental Health		
No parental history of mental health disorder	12,175	82%
Parental history of mental health disorder	2,599	18%
Parental Substance Abuse		
No parental substance abuse	11,678	79%
Parental substance abuse	3,097	21%
Social Support System		
Strong support system	6,958	47%
Limited support system with one positive role model	6,145	42%
Weak support system with no positive role models	1,410	10%
Strong negative or criminal influence in support system	261	2%

Section 7: Detention Services

Missouri's juvenile and family division of the circuit court includes 19 detention centers to house youth in need of secure confinement. Juvenile justice personnel identify offenders most in need of secure confinement using the objective criteria contained in Missouri's Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA). In addition, 16 detention centers participate in the Annie Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) [highlighted in table 7-1] for CY15. JDAI is an effort to assist the juvenile and family division with development and use of community-based alternatives to secure detention when detention is determined to be unnecessary or inappropriate. The initiative emphasizes the collection and application of objective data to identify practices that may contribute to over-utilization of secure detention, detention overcrowding, and disproportionate minority confinement.

When the court is presented with a request that a juvenile be detained, it shall examine the reasons for detention and immediately:

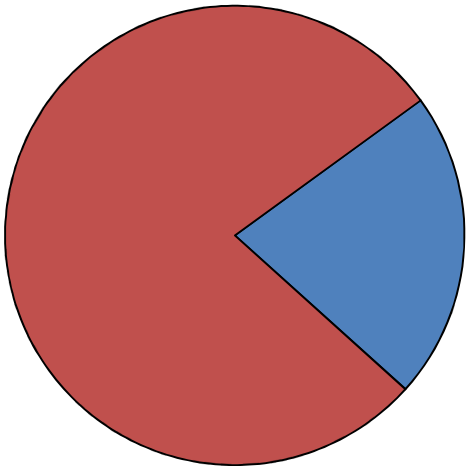
- (1) make a decision based upon the information provided from the Missouri's objective instrument (JDTA) – as provided for in Court Operating Rule 28.

A juvenile alleged to be within the jurisdiction of the court shall not be held in secure detention for a period greater than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, absent a finding, after a probable cause hearing held within such 24 hour period, that the juvenile has violated a court order with specific conditions for the juvenile's behavior and consequences for violation of such conditions, and that the juvenile has a record of:

- (1) Willful failure to appear at court proceedings; or
- (2) Violent conduct resulting in physical injury to self or others; or
- (3) Leaving a court-ordered placement, other than secure detention, without permission.

Section 7 presents admission, discharge, population, and length of stay information entered on the ***Custom Room Facility Assignment (CZAROOM)*** form of JIS for Missouri's secure detention facilities. Depending on the reporting objective, counts are based on admissions or discharges; a single youth may be counted multiple times if they were detained on more than one occasion.

Section 7: Detention Services

	Population on August 31, 2015		
	Circuit	Population	Percent MO Youth Detained
<p>Table 7-1* Metropolitan circuits [16, 21, & 22] account for 49% of all youth detained in Missouri on the last day of August 2015.</p> <p><i>Note: JDAI sites are shaded.</i></p>	02	9	5.00
	05	0	0.00
	07	0	0.00
	11	5	2.78
	13	5	2.78
	16	21	11.67
	17	7	3.89
	19	2	1.11
	21	36	20.00
	22	31	17.22
	23	13	7.22
	24	9	5.00
	26	3	1.67
	29	0	0.00
	31	6	3.33
	33	17	9.44
	35	5	2.78
	44	11	6.11
	Total	180	100.00
<p>Figure 7-1 There were 3,747 admissions to secure detention facilities in CY15. Males [2,930] accounted for 78% of these admissions. Females accounted for the remaining 22% [811]. Missing Data [6]</p>	<p>Total Detention Admissions by Gender</p>  <p>Male 78%</p> <p>Female 22%</p>		

Total Detention Admission by Race

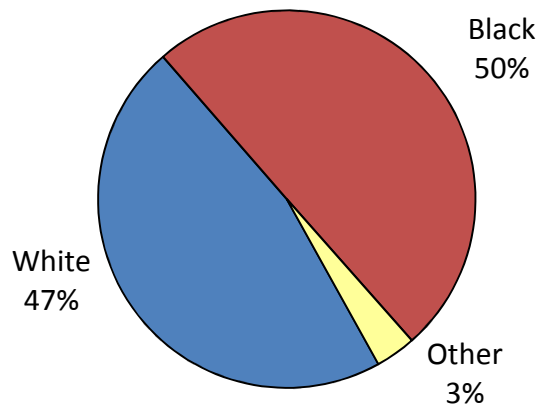


Figure 7-2

White youth accounted for 47% [1,744] of admissions to secure detention facilities while black youth accounted for 50% [1,863]. About 3% [130] of admissions were for youth of other races. Missing Data [10]

Total Detention Admissions by Gender and Race

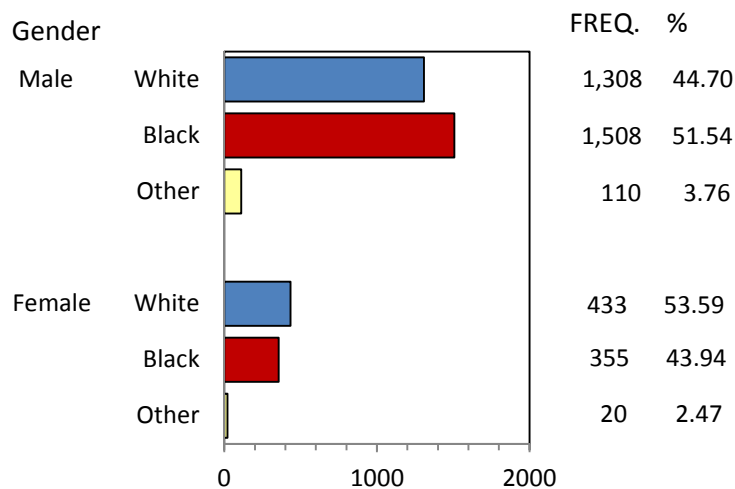


Figure 7-3

For male detainees, black males accounted for the largest number of admissions to secure detention facilities [1,508; 52%], followed by white males [1,308; 45%]. For female detainees, white females accounted for the largest percentage of admissions to a detention center (54%). Missing data [3]

Total Detention Admissions by Age

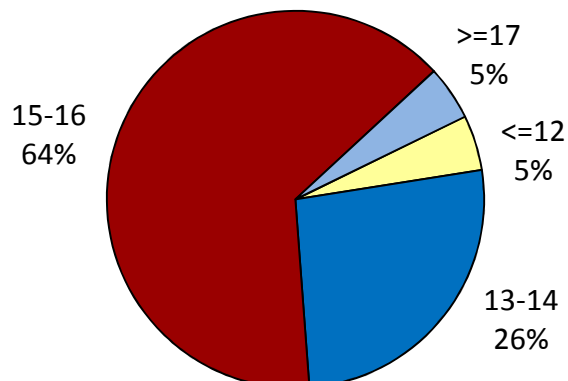


Figure 7-4

Youth between the ages 15-16 years accounted for a majority of admissions [64%, 2,405], followed by 13-14 year olds [26%, 985]. Fewer youth were admitted from the age groups of 12 years or under [5%, 177] and 17 years or over [5%, 175]. Missing Data [5]

Figure 7-5

Black male youth, 15 to 16 years old, represented the greatest number of admissions to detention facilities.
Missing Data [12]

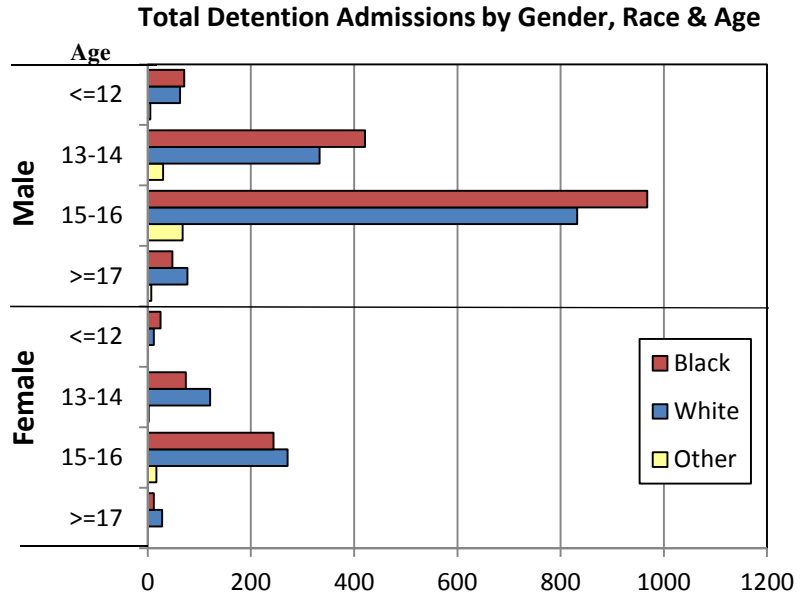


Figure 7-6

The statewide average daily detention population was 162. The vast majority [137, 85%] of these detainees were male.
Missing Data [6]

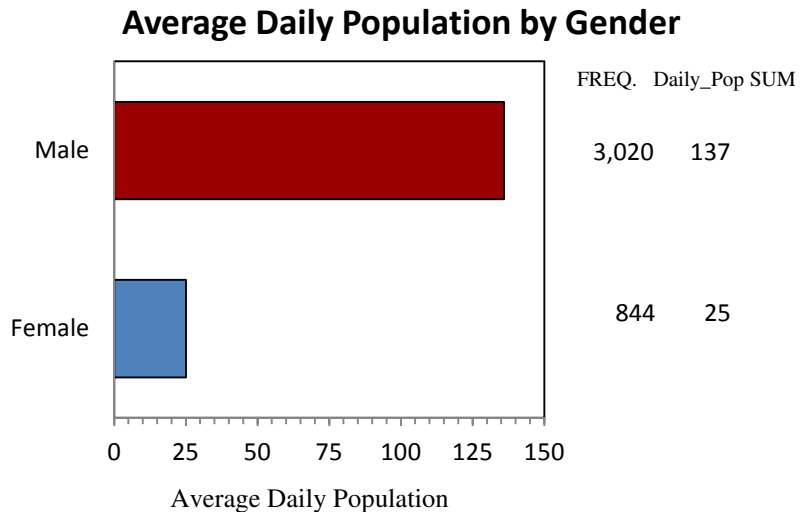
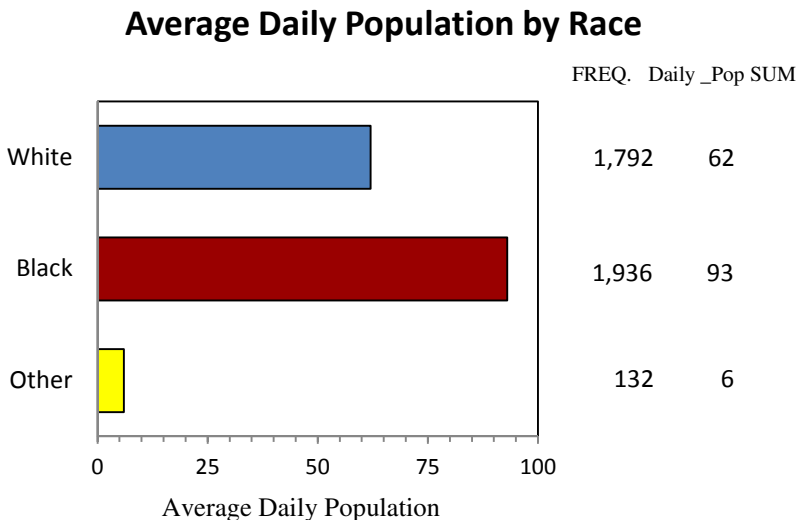


Figure 7-7

The statewide average daily population for black youth [93] in secure detention was greater than that of white youth [62].
Missing Data [10]



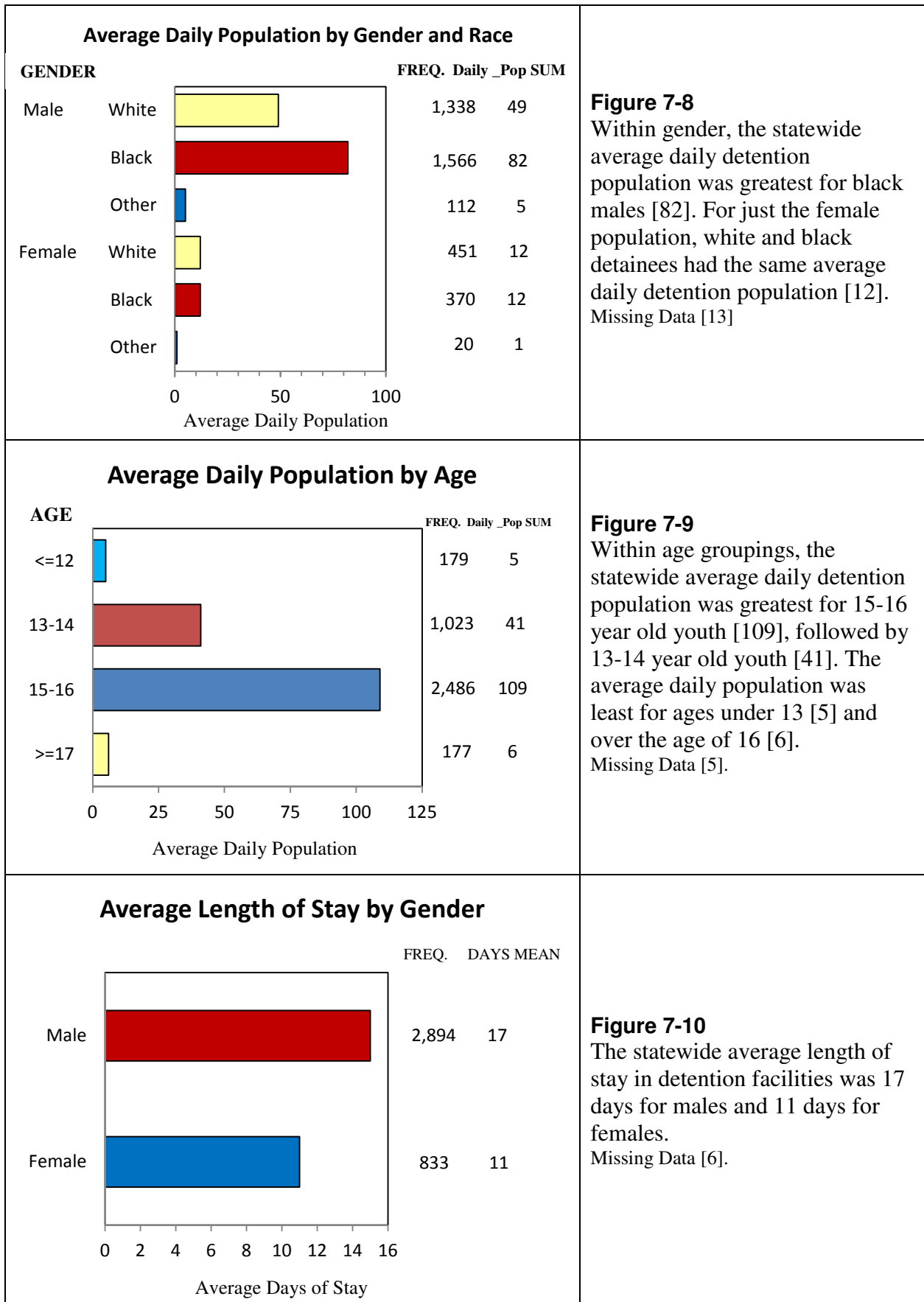


Figure 7-11

Black youth had a longer statewide average length of stay in detention facilities [18 days] than white and other minority youth. The average length of stay was shorter for other minority youth [17 days] and white youth [13 days].
Missing Data [10]

Average Length of Stay by Race

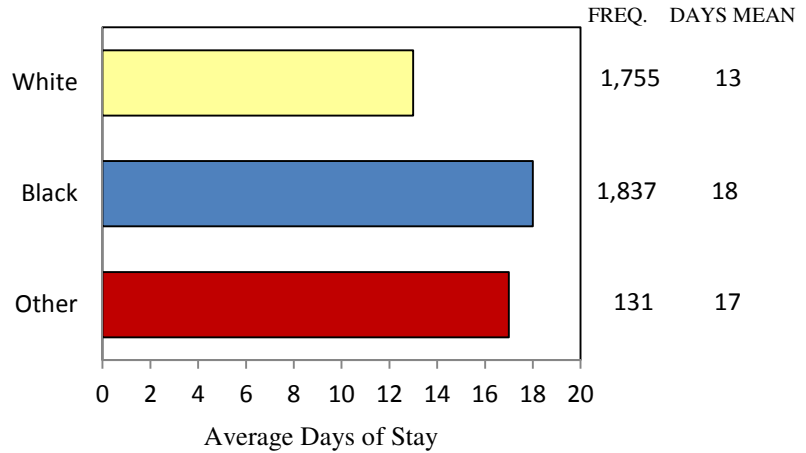


Figure 7-12

The statewide average length of stay was longest for black males [19 days], while other male minorities [18] and white males [14] had shorter stays on average. For females, the average length of stay was longer for black [12 days] than for white females [10] or other female minorities [9].
Missing Data [13]

Average Length of Stay by Gender and Race

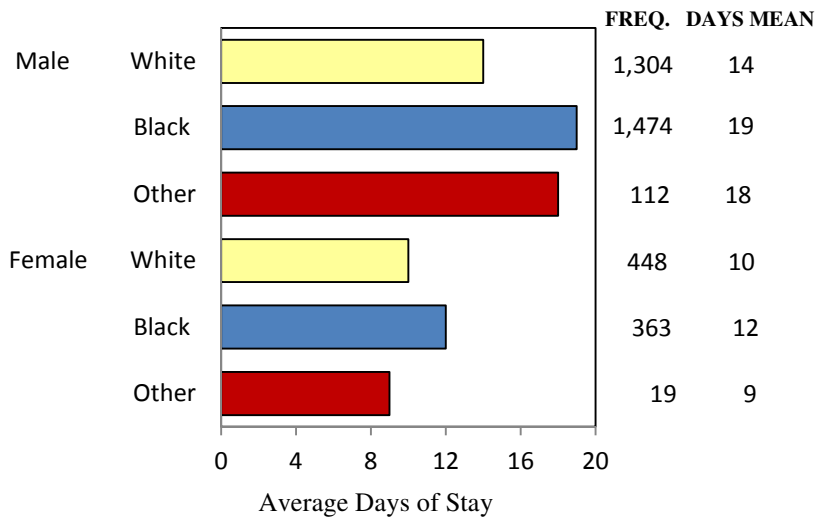
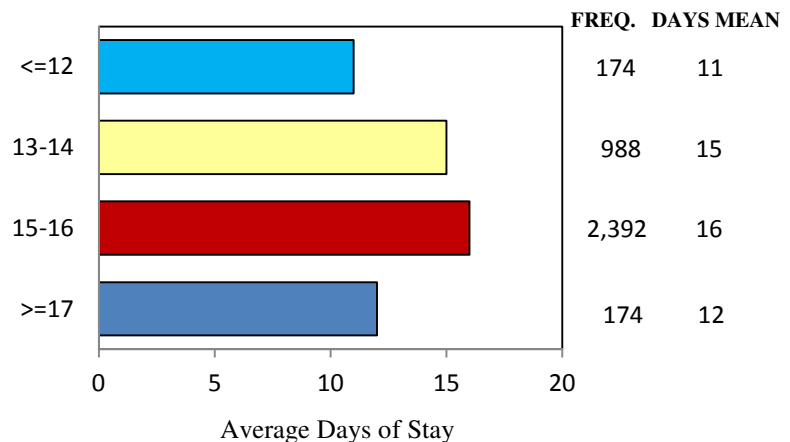


Figure 7-13

Youth between the age of 15 and 16 years represented the largest number of detained youth and the longest average length of stay [16 days]. The average length of stay for the youngest detainees (12 years and under) was the shortest [11 days].
Missing Data [5]

Average Length of Stay by Age



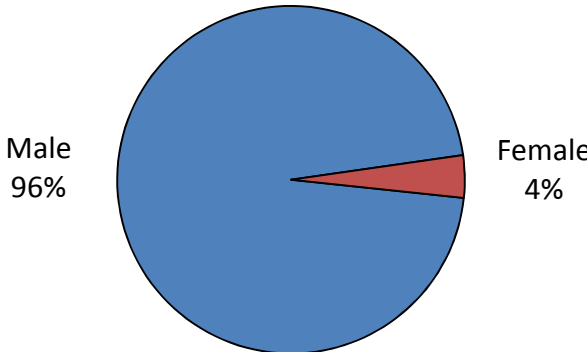
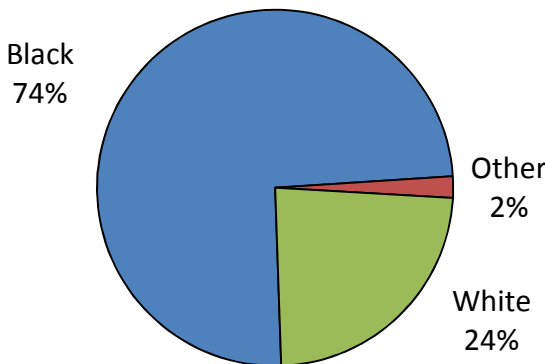
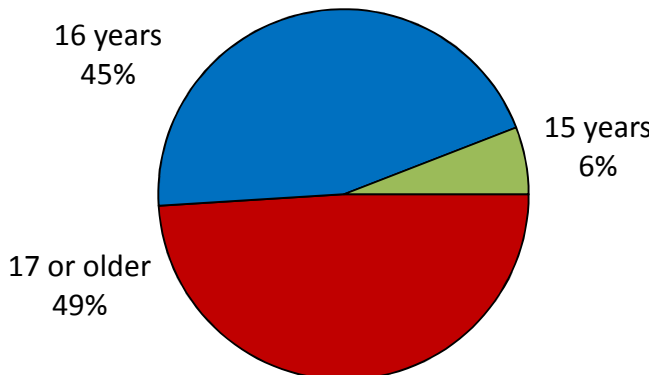
Section 8: Division of Youth Services Commitments

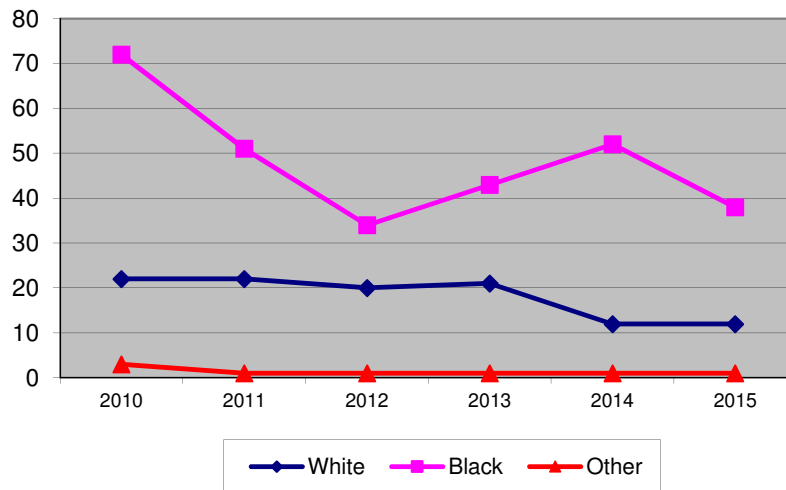
Section 8 presents demographic information on youth committed to the Division of Youth Services (DYS) identified by a docket entry of DDYS – Committed to DYS on the *Custom Docket Entry and Maintenance (CDADOCT)* form of JIS in CY15. For circuit level information on these commitments, refer to Appendix I. Assuming commitments to DYS are entered into JIS only once for a youth, the count is unduplicated. (**Note:** Docket entries in JIS produce data different from that historically reported by DYS.)

<h3>Statewide DYS Commitments by Gender and Race</h3> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th></th><th>FREQ.</th><th>%</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="3">Male</td><td>White</td><td>299</td><td>56.10</td></tr><tr><td>Black</td><td>212</td><td>39.77</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>22</td><td>4.13</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Female</td><td>White</td><td>61</td><td>57.55</td></tr><tr><td>Black</td><td>40</td><td>37.74</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>5</td><td>4.72</td></tr></tbody></table>			FREQ.	%	Male	White	299	56.10	Black	212	39.77	Other	22	4.13	Female	White	61	57.55	Black	40	37.74	Other	5	4.72	<h3>Figure 8-1</h3> <p>There were 641 youths committed to the custody of DYS in CY15. A majority [83%] were male. White youth accounted for 56% [360] of juveniles committed to DYS, while black youth accounted for 39% [252]. The remaining 4% percent [27] were from other race groups.</p> <p>Missing Data [2]</p>															
		FREQ.	%																																					
Male	White	299	56.10																																					
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<h3>Statewide DYS Commitments by Age</h3> <table><thead><tr><th>Age Group</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>15-16</td><td>68%</td></tr><tr><td>13-14</td><td>22%</td></tr><tr><td>>=17</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>>=12</td><td>2%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Age Group	Percentage	15-16	68%	13-14	22%	>=17	8%	>=12	2%	<h3>Figure 8-2</h3> <p>Sixty-eight percent [438] of youth committed to DYS were between the ages of 15 and 16. An additional 22% [140] were between 13-14 years of age. Youth younger than 13 years accounted for 2% [10], while 8% [53] of youth were age 17 or older.</p> <p>Missing Data [0]</p>																													
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<h3>Statewide DYS Commitments Gender, Race, & Age</h3> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Age</th><th>Black</th><th>White</th><th>Other</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="4">Male</td><td><=12</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>13-14</td><td>45</td><td>70</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>15-16</td><td>150</td><td>190</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>>=17</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Female</td><td><=12</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>13-14</td><td>10</td><td>20</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>15-16</td><td>35</td><td>45</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>>=17</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr></tbody></table>		Age	Black	White	Other	Male	<=12	5	5	5	13-14	45	70	10	15-16	150	190	20	>=17	10	30	10	Female	<=12	5	5	5	13-14	10	20	5	15-16	35	45	10	>=17	5	10	5	<h3>Figure 8-3</h3> <p>White males, ages 15-16 years, were committed to DYS more frequently than females, other races, and age groups.</p>
	Age	Black	White	Other																																				
Male	<=12	5	5	5																																				
	13-14	45	70	10																																				
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	>=17	5	10	5																																				

Section 9: Certification to Adult Court

Section 9 presents demographic information about youth certified to adult court, identified by the docket entry of DJVCA - JUV Certified to Adult Court on the *Custom Docket Entry and Maintenance (CDADOCT)* form of JIS in calendar 2015. For additional circuit level information about these certifications, refer to Appendix J. Assuming certifications are entered into JIS only once for a youth, the count presented is unduplicated.

<p>Figure 9-1</p> <p>The statewide total for offenders certified to adult courts was 51. Males represented the 96% [49] while females only represented 4% [2].</p>	<p>Statewide Certified Youth by Gender</p>  <table><tr><th>Gender</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Count</th></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>96%</td><td>49</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>4%</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	Gender	Percentage	Count	Male	96%	49	Female	4%	2			
Gender	Percentage	Count											
Male	96%	49											
Female	4%	2											
<p>Figure 9-2</p> <p>The percentage of offenders certified to adult courts was greater for black offenders [74%] than for white [24%]. Offenders of other minority status represented 2% of youth certified to adult courts.</p>	<p>Statewide Certified Youth by Race</p>  <table><tr><th>Race</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Black</td><td>74%</td></tr><tr><td>White</td><td>24%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>2%</td></tr></table>	Race	Percentage	Black	74%	White	24%	Other	2%				
Race	Percentage												
Black	74%												
White	24%												
Other	2%												
<p>Figure 9-3</p> <p>Nearly half [25] of offenders certified to adult courts were 17 years or older. Forty-five percent [23] were 16 years old. Six percent [3] were 15 years of age.</p>	<p>Statewide Certified Youth by Age</p>  <table><tr><th>Age</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Count</th></tr><tr><td>16 years</td><td>45%</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>17 or older</td><td>49%</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>15 years</td><td>6%</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Age	Percentage	Count	16 years	45%	23	17 or older	49%	25	15 years	6%	3
Age	Percentage	Count											
16 years	45%	23											
17 or older	49%	25											
15 years	6%	3											

Certifications by Race: 2010-2015**Figure 9-4**

The number of offenders certified to adult courts declined between 2010 and 2012 for all races. In 2013 the number of certification increased. This increase was greater for black offenders (26%) than for white (5%). In 2014, the number of white offenders certified declined (43%) while the number of blacks continued to increase (21%). In 2015, the number of white offenders did not change while the number of black offenders decreased by (27%).

Section 10: Juvenile Offender Recidivism

Juvenile divisions across the country are being asked to provide evidence that public funds are used in cost-effective ways to reduce and prevent juvenile crime. For Missouri juvenile divisions to measure progress in this area, the following statewide definition of juvenile offender recidivism was developed through consensus:

“A juvenile offender recidivist is any youth, referred to the juvenile office for a legally sufficient law violation during a calendar year, who receives one or more legally sufficient law violation(s) to the juvenile or adult court within one year of the initial referral’s disposition date.”

Section 10 presents the demographic and offense characteristics that influenced recidivism rates for the CY14 cohort of Missouri juvenile law offenders who were tracked through CY15 for recidivism.

Offender Population as a Proportion of Missouri Youth

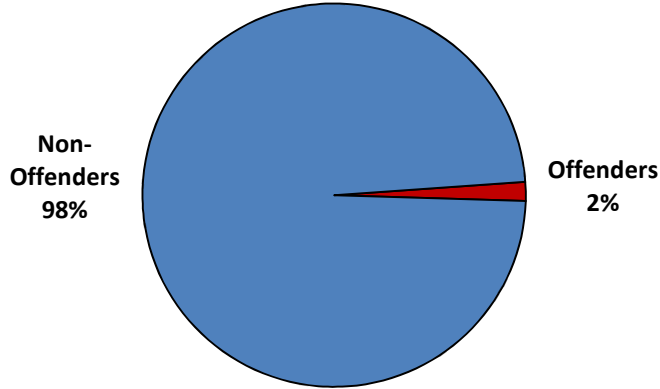


Figure 10-1

Approximately 2% [10,161] of the 628,550 juveniles age 10-17 were referred to Missouri's juvenile and family division for legally sufficient law violation referrals in CY14.

Recidivism Rate for Youth Offender Group (All Law)

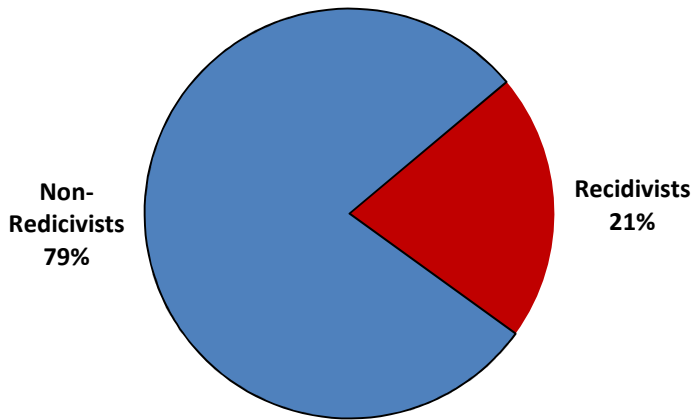


Figure 10-2

Twenty-one percent [2,141] of the 10,161 juvenile law offenders in CY14 recidivated through a new law violation within one year of the disposition date of their initial referral.

Recidivism Rate for Youth Offender Group (Misd A & Felony)

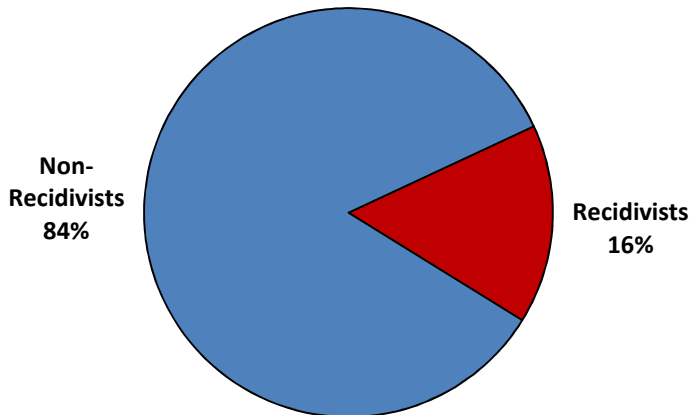
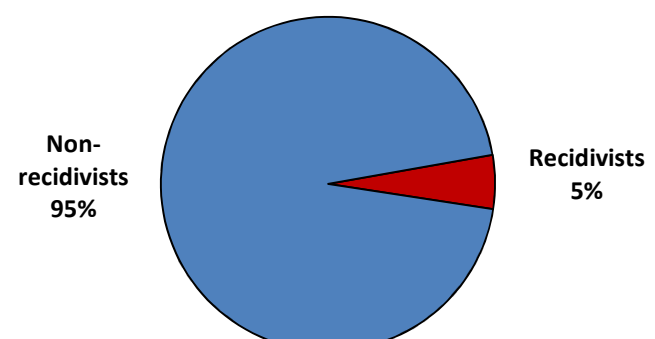
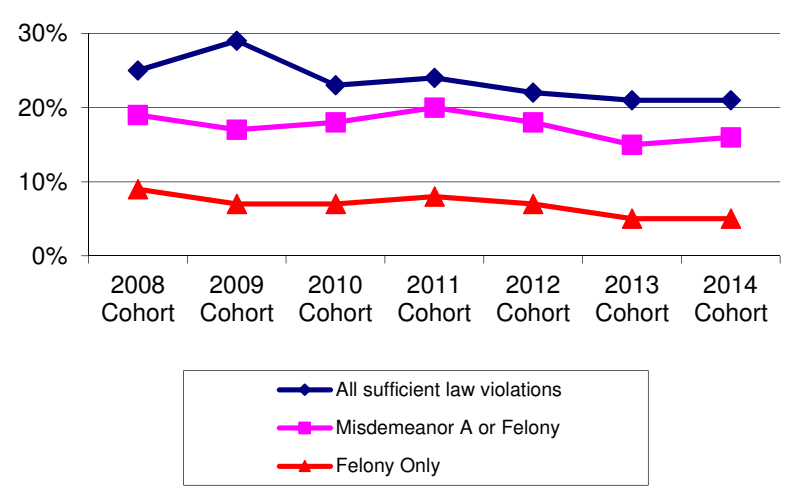
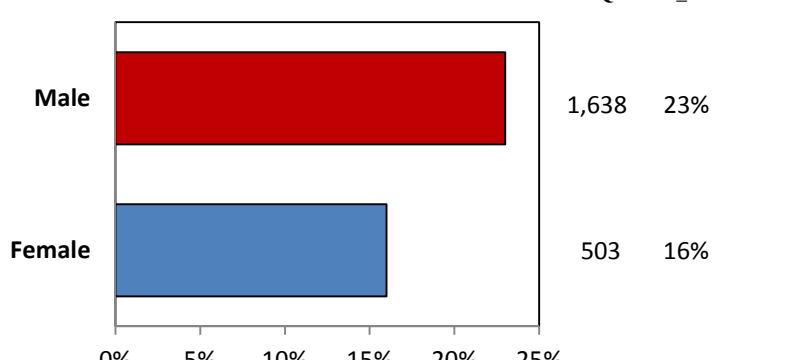


Figure 10-3

Sixteen percent [1,602] of the 10,161 juvenile law offenders in CY14 recidivated either with a new Class A misdemeanor or felony offense within one year of the disposition date of their initial referral.

<p>Figure 10-4</p> <p>Five percent [527] of the 10,161 juvenile law offenders in CY14 recidivated with a felony offense within one year of the disposition date of their initial referral.</p>	<p>Recidivism Rate for Youth Offender Group (Felony)</p>  <table><tr><td>Non-recidivists</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>Recidivists</td><td>5%</td></tr></table>	Non-recidivists	95%	Recidivists	5%																												
Non-recidivists	95%																																
Recidivists	5%																																
<p>Figure 10-5</p> <p>The recidivism percent for the CY14 cohort indicates no change from the CY13 cohort. Additionally, the percent of youth who recidivated with either a Class A misdemeanor or felony increased from 15% to 16%, and the cohort with only a new felony charge remained the same.</p>	<p>Percent Recidivism by Year</p>  <table><tr><th>Cohort</th><th>All sufficient law violations</th><th>Misdemeanor A or Felony</th><th>Felony Only</th></tr><tr><td>2008 Cohort</td><td>25%</td><td>19%</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>2009 Cohort</td><td>29%</td><td>17%</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>2010 Cohort</td><td>23%</td><td>18%</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>2011 Cohort</td><td>24%</td><td>20%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>2012 Cohort</td><td>22%</td><td>18%</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>2013 Cohort</td><td>21%</td><td>15%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>2014 Cohort</td><td>21%</td><td>16%</td><td>5%</td></tr></table>	Cohort	All sufficient law violations	Misdemeanor A or Felony	Felony Only	2008 Cohort	25%	19%	9%	2009 Cohort	29%	17%	7%	2010 Cohort	23%	18%	7%	2011 Cohort	24%	20%	8%	2012 Cohort	22%	18%	7%	2013 Cohort	21%	15%	5%	2014 Cohort	21%	16%	5%
Cohort	All sufficient law violations	Misdemeanor A or Felony	Felony Only																														
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2013 Cohort	21%	15%	5%																														
2014 Cohort	21%	16%	5%																														
<p>Figure 10-6</p> <p>Males (23%) from the CY14 cohort recidivated at a higher rate than their female (16%) counterparts.</p>	<p>Recidivism Rate by Gender</p>  <table><tr><th>Gender</th><th>FREQ.</th><th>recid_rate</th><th>MEAN</th></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>1,638</td><td>23%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>503</td><td>16%</td><td></td></tr></table>	Gender	FREQ.	recid_rate	MEAN	Male	1,638	23%		Female	503	16%																					
Gender	FREQ.	recid_rate	MEAN																														
Male	1,638	23%																															
Female	503	16%																															

Recidivism Rate by Race

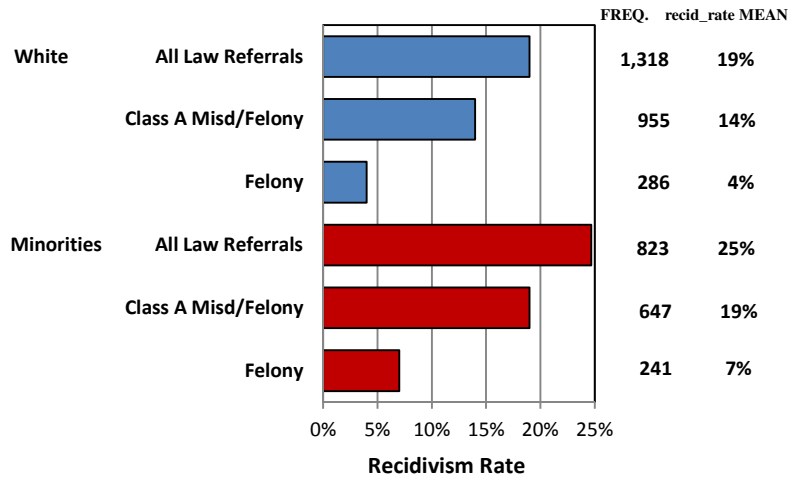


Figure 10-7

Proportionately, youth of minority status from CY14 had a higher rate of recidivism (25%) than their white counterparts (19%) for all law referrals. Recidivism rates were also proportionally higher for minorities with Class A misdemeanor or felony referrals by 5%; and also higher by 3% for just felony referrals.

Recidivism Rate by Location

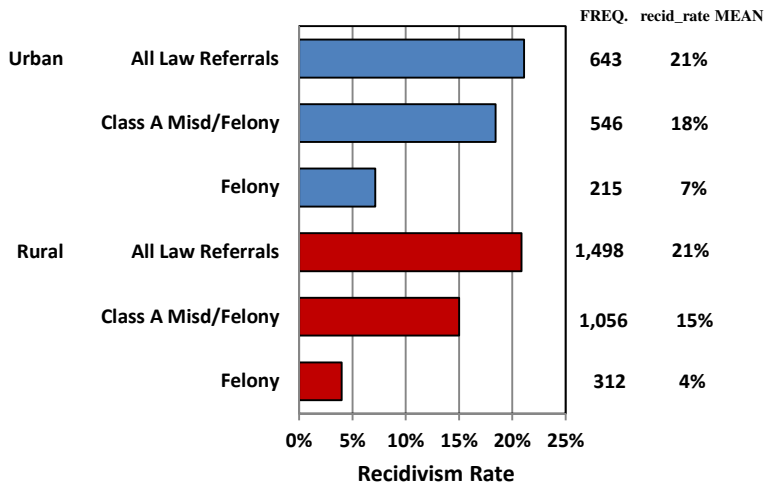


Figure 10-8

Re-referral rates from CY14 for all law violations were the same for youth in urban and rural locations, 21% each. The rates were higher by 3% for Class A misdemeanor and felony referrals in urban locations than rural, and also higher by 3% for just felony referrals.

Recidivism Rate by Age

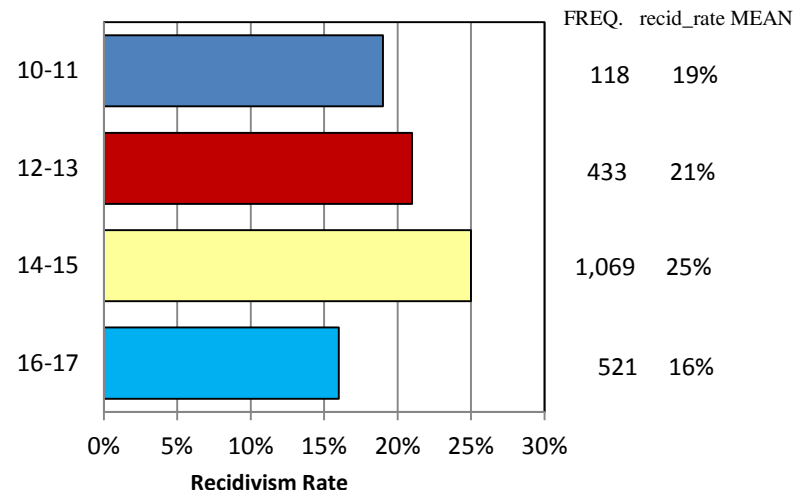


Figure 10-9

The rate of recidivism is highest for youth between the ages of 14 and 15 years. Twenty-five percent of this group re-offended within 12 months, compared with other age groups.

Section 11: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Initiative

DMC is one of four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended in 2002. All states are required by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to make efforts to document and reduce DMC.

DMC occurs whenever the overall volume of activity for minority youth at various juvenile justice contact points is disproportionately larger than the volume of activity for white youth at those points. It is important to examine *all* juvenile justice contact points due to the likelihood that minority youth will penetrate deeper into the juvenile justice system as a result of disproportionate minority contact with the system.

The existence of disproportionality does not necessarily mean that minority youth are experiencing disparity (or unequal treatment), because further analysis is needed to determine whether or not disproportionality is a consequence of disparities and/or other contributing mechanisms.

For additional circuit level information about DMC, refer to Appendix K.

What is a Relative Rate Index (RRI)?

The data analysis of the OJJDP Relative Rate Index (RRI) compares the relative volume of activity (rate) for eight court contact points for each minority youth group with the volume of activity (rate) for the majority group (White youth). It provides a single index number that indicates the extent to which the volume of contact differs.

Because the Relative Rate Index is intended to capture the overall extent of youth involvement with the juvenile justice system, the RRI calculation is based on *cases*, not individual *youth*. If a youth is referred to the juvenile court multiple times during the course of a single year, all of those referrals are included. Therefore, the data provided include ***duplicated*** counts for all court contact points.

Example: The RRI comparing rates of referral to juvenile court:

Rate of Referral for Black youth:

$$\frac{\text{\# of Black youth referred}}{\text{\# of Black youth in population}} = \frac{150}{500} = 0.30 \times 1000 = 300$$

Rate of Referral for White youth:

$$\frac{\text{\# of White youth referred}}{\text{\# of White youth in population}} = \frac{200}{5000} = 0.04 \times 1000 = 40$$

Relative Rate Calculation for Referrals:

$$\frac{\text{Rate of Referral for Black youth}}{\text{Rate of Referral for White youth}} = \frac{300}{40} = 7.5 \text{ RRI}$$

If the RRI is larger than 1.0, that means that the minority group experiences contact more often than White youth. If it is less than 1.0, that means that the minority youth experience contact less often.

In this example, the RRI for Black referrals is 7.5. This means that Black youth are seven and a half times more likely to be referred to the juvenile office than White youth.

With the exception of the first rate (referral), which is calculated using the base of the number of youth in each major racial/ethnic grouping in the general population, each of the subsequent RRI is calculated based on the volume of activity for that racial/ethnic group in a proceeding stage in the case process. See Table 11-1.

Table 11-1: Identifying the Numerical Bases for Rate Calculations

Decision Stage / Contact Point	Base for Rates
Referrals to Juvenile Court	Rate per 1,000 Population
Cases Diverted	Rate per 100 Referrals
Cases Involving Secure Detention	Rate per 100 Referrals
Cases Petitioned	Rate per 100 Referrals
Cases Resulting in Delinquency Findings	Rate per 100 Petitions
Cases Resulting in Supervision / Probation Placement	Rate per 100 Delinquency Findings
Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	Rate per 100 Delinquency Findings
Cases Transferred to Adult Court	Rate per 100 Petitions Filed

Table 11-2: Relative Rate Index (RRI) Values

Area of Concern	Decision States or Contact Points
More than 1.00	Referrals to Juvenile Court
	Cases Involving Secure Detention
	Cases Petitioned
	Cases Resulting in Delinquency Findings
	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities
	Cases Transferred to Adult Court
Less Than 1.00	Cases Diverted
	Cases Resulting in Supervision / Probation Placement

Note: RRI values that cause DMC concern can be greater than 1.00 or less than 1.00.

What Data are Used?

- U.S. Census data for youth ages 10-16 in all counties in Missouri. Seventeen year olds were not included, because they are under the jurisdiction of the adult court.
- Census data from the previous Calendar Year was used, because the Census population updates for the current year are not available at the time of publication.
- Office of State Courts Administrator delinquency data in the Judicial Information System (JIS). Law violation referrals and status referrals (but not child abuse and neglect referrals) were included.
- Transfers to other juvenile court referrals were not included.

What is a Parity Number?

- This is the number of minority referrals that would need to be reduced for the rate of juvenile justice involvement to be statistically equal for White and minority youth.

Section 11: Disproportionate Minority Contact

Table 11-3: 2015 Statewide Relative Rate Indices

Black youth experienced the largest disproportionality overall. Black youth were over-represented at referral, while Hispanic and Asian youth were under-represented at that point. All three groups were over-represented at secure detention. Black youth and Hispanic youth were over-represented at petition. Black youth also experienced disproportionality at: diversion, supervision, and certification. Hispanic youth were over-represented at secure confinement. Statewide, Black youth were under-represented at adjudication.

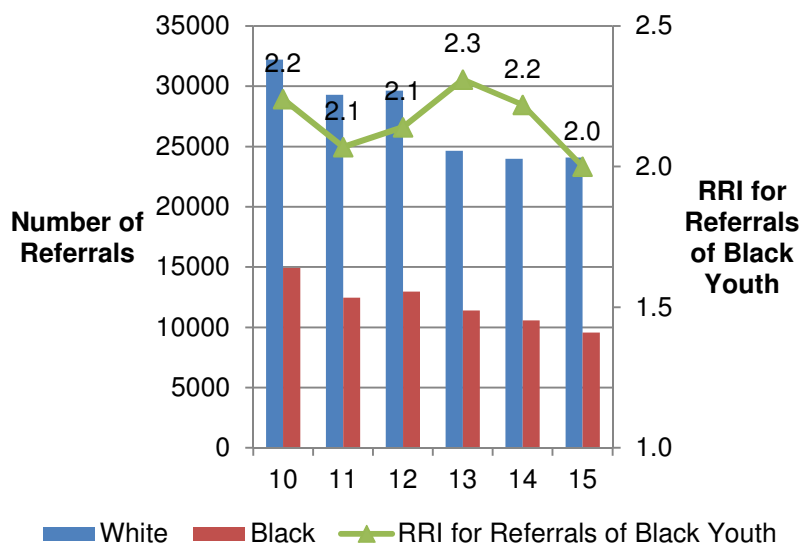
Contact Point	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Referrals	2.0	0.5	0.2
Cases Diverted	0.9		
Secure Detention	2.4	1.3	1.7
Cases Petitioned	1.8	1.2	
Cases Adjudicated	0.9		
Supervision	0.9		
Secure Confinement		1.6	
Certification	4.0		

Note: Caution should be used when interpreting the Hispanic data, because race and ethnicity are not separated in JIS. Thus, Hispanic youth are under-counted.

Figure 11-1

The RRI for Referrals of Black Youth decreased from 2010 to 2011, but it subsequently increased from 2011 to 2013 and again from before declining in 2014 and 2015. The reason for this is that, although referrals declined for all youth from 2010 to 2015, they did not do so evenly across groups in each year.

Six-Year Trend of Statewide RRI for Referrals of Black Youth & Youth Referrals (White & Black)



Section 12: Juvenile Officer Workload

The Juvenile Officer Weighted Workload (JOWWL) system is an automated means of estimating the direct service need for additional deputy juvenile officers in Missouri's 35 multi-county circuits. The JOWWL compares the number of staff hours required to screen and process the status, law, and CA/N referrals received by juvenile divisions and to supervise youth in accordance with the *Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice*, against the actual number of staff hours available to complete these direct service activities. When workload demand exceeds the number of staff hours available to meet it, a need for additional direct service personnel is projected. The Circuit Court Budget Committee (CCBC) adopted and first used the results of the JOWWL for estimating FTE needs for juvenile officers in fiscal 2004. The CCBC has since used the JOWWL annually for this budgetary purpose. In the Spring of 2013 a new workload study was conducted by the National Center for State Courts, and a new model was delivered January 2014. The new model required new methods of retrieving data from JIS pertaining to different activities conducted in Juvenile Courts, including diversion programs. The old model was used until January 2015 until sufficient data had been collected to calculate an annual workload using the new model.

Example of Workload Estimate for Mock Multi-County Circuit

Annual Case-Specific Workload: Annual total work hours required to service juvenile cases at established standards includes screening, processing and supervising delinquency and CA/N cases, based on workload values identified by the 2013 juvenile officer workload study [Table 12-1].

Example: Mock Circuit, 5,264 hours of direct service work are required to accommodate case management demand.

Staffing Demand: Total number of direct service staff needed to meet Annual Case-Specific Workload. (Annual available work hours per Juvenile Office is 1,316)

Example: Mock Circuit, Total Annual Case-Specific Workload / 1,316 hrs. = Staffing Demand (5,264 / 1,316 hrs. = 4.0 direct service staff needed).

Circuit FTE: Total number of direct service staff currently employed by circuit.

Example: Mock Circuit employs 3 direct service staff. Currently this includes all state-paid DJO I & II positions and all full-time staff paid through DYS diversion grant funds.

FTE Need: Additional direct service staff needed to service Total Workload Hours per standards.

Example: Mock Circuit, Staffing Demand – Circuit FTE = FTE Need (4.0 - 3.0 = 1.0 additional direct service staff)

Section 12: Juvenile Officer Workload

Table 12-1 Workload Values per Year from Juvenile Officer Workload Study (2013)		
Section Name	Column Description	Workload Value (hrs.)
Diversion	Diversion	61.20
Status Cases	Screening (Informal/formal)	15.60
	Informal Processing	44.88
	Informal Supervision	24.72
	Formal Processing	49.20
	Formal Supervision: All risk levels	22.56
	Truancy Court	78.72
Law Cases	Screening (Informal/formal)	22.80
	Informal Processing	47.04
	Informal Supervision	11.40
	Formal Processing	237.48
	Formal Supervision: All risk levels	40.92
	Juvenile Treatment Court	16.92
CA/N Cases	Screening (Informal/formal)	19.44
	Informal Processing	85.80
	Informal Supervision	14.28
	Formal Processing	183.60
	Formal Supervision and out-of-home placement	7.32
	Protections Orders	7.92
	Family Treatment Court	34.80
Termination of Parental Rights	Screening	36.36
	Court Related Activity	27.12
Alternatives to Detention	Alternatives (All Types)	14.52

Table 12-2: Juvenile Officer Weighted Workload

January-December 2015 Monthly Workload JIS Counts																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Monthly WL Hrs	Annual WL Hrs	Circuit	Status Cases										Law Cases										CAN Cases										All Types	TPR Cases	Court related activity	Screening	Family treatment court	Protection orders	Formal sup and out-of-home placement	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Juvenile Treatment Court	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing	Informal processing	Formal processing	Informal processing	Screening (informal/formal)	Formal processing

Section 13: CA/N Time Standards

In March 2005, the Supreme Court of Missouri issued an order adopting Court Operating Rule (COR) 23.01, Reporting Requirements for Child Abuse and Neglect Cases, effective July 1, 2005. This COR requires the presiding judge in each circuit to submit a quarterly report (CA/N Quarterly) to OSCA. The CA/N Quarterly Report lists all child abuse and neglect hearings where standards were not met during the quarter. These standards are based on the requirements of Supreme Court Rule 124.01, Rules of Practice and Procedure in Juvenile Divisions and Family Court Divisions of the Circuit, which states that the following hearings shall be held:

- 1) Within three days, excluding Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays, a protective custody hearing
- 2) Within 60 days, an adjudication hearing
- 3) Within 90 days, a dispositional hearing
- 4) Every 90 to 120 days after the dispositional hearing during the first 12 months in which the juvenile is in the custody of the children's division, a case review hearing
- 5) Within 12 months and at least annually thereafter, a permanency hearing
- 6) As often as necessary after each permanency hearing, but at least every six months, during the period in which the juvenile remains in the custody of the children's division, a permanency review hearing.

The data from each circuit are compiled into a final report and submitted to the Supreme Court Chief Justice and the Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline.

Table 13-1 CA/N Quarterly Hearings Report (Hearings Held Timely FY15)

	Circuit	Hearings Held	Hearing Held Timely	Percent Held Timely
	CT01	314	314	100%
	CT02	473	473	100%
	CT03	354	354	100%
	CT04	231	231	100%
	CT05	275	275	100%
	CT06	149	148	99%
	CT07	628	616	98%
	CT08	83	83	100%
	CT09	384	374	97%
	CT10	420	414	99%
	CT11	1,204	1,197	99%
	CT12	633	615	97%
	CT13	1,963	1,962	100%
	CT14	494	494	100%
	CT15	428	428	100%
	CT16	5,683	5,465	96%
	CT17	1,199	1,106	92%
	CT18	452	452	100%
	CT19	630	622	99%
	CT20	1,092	1,041	95%
	CT21	3,859	3,368	87%
	CT22	2,200	2,199	100%
	CT23	2,970	2,901	98%
	CT24	1,773	1,763	99%
	CT25	1,657	1,652	100%
	CT26	1,373	1,373	100%
	CT27	530	513	97%
	CT28	394	386	98%
	CT29	1,885	1,813	96%
	CT30	978	976	100%
	CT31	3,024	3,006	99%
	CT32	1,085	1,063	98%
	CT33	633	631	100%
	CT34	522	511	98%
	CT35	1,298	1,274	98%
	CT36	1,220	1,171	96%
	CT37	362	356	98%
	CT38	1,131	1,131	100%
	CT39	1,776	1,775	100%
	CT40	1,859	1,753	94%
	CT41	303	299	99%
	CT42	1,012	991	98%
	CT43	530	522	98%
	CT44	969	969	100%
	CT45	449	442	98%
	Statewide	50,881	49,502	97%

Table 13-1

In FY15, the juvenile and family divisions conducted the required CA/N hearings in a timely fashion. Forty-two divisions held 95% or more of their hearings on time; while at the statewide level, 97% of hearings were held timely.

APPENDICES A-L

Appendix A: Total Referral Outcomes by Circuit and County

Circuit/County		Missing	True Out of Home	True In Home	True No Service	Not True	Dismiss	Inf. w/o Sup	Inf. With Sup	No Action	Trans. Other Court	Trans. Other Agency	Reject	Total
1	Clark	0	12	0	0	0	0	182	35	1	0	0	0	230
	Schuyler	0	6	1	0	0	0	27	14	1	0	0	0	49
	Scotland	0	2	3	0	0	0	49	36	0	0	0	0	90
2	Adair	0	44	17	0	0	7	16	46	59	9	37	13	248
	Knox	0	7	0	0	0	0	11	51	8	0	2	0	79
	Lewis	0	18	5	0	0	0	31	60	8	2	13	0	137
3	Grundy	0	21	5	0	0	0	4	35	44	3	21	15	148
	Harrison	0	20	9	0	0	0	2	30	3	7	24	26	121
	Mercer	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	7	23	56
	Putnam	0	8	8	0	0	2	3	8	3	0	14	9	55
4	Atchison	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	7	1	3	7	4	31
	Gentry	0	10	2	0	1	0	2	23	0	1	3	14	56
	Holt	0	4	7	0	0	1	18	21	0	0	3	12	66
	Nodaway	1	52	7	0	1	2	101	59	0	6	8	86	323
	Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	5	2	11
5	Andrew	0	7	10	0	0	0	13	12	8	5	2	12	69
	Buchanan	0	120	95	2	3	3	124	220	95	10	46	73	791
6	Platte	0	41	27	0	0	3	18	136	20	31	9	29	314
7	Clay	11	132	24	0	0	10	158	274	238	51	4	134	1,036
8	Carroll	0	4	3	0	0	0	50	36	9	3	0	4	109
	Ray	0	11	24	0	0	0	147	47	15	16	6	32	298
9	Chariton	18	13	12	0	0	0	51	7	0	2	0	9	112
	Linn	73	9	9	0	1	1	79	6	2	1	2	3	186
	Sullivan	2	5	13	0	3	0	45	12	0	0	0	26	106
10	Marion	3	11	1	0	0	0	37	3	0	0	12	2	69
	Monroe	0	9	4	0	0	0	10	21	7	0	6	4	61
	Ralls	0	2	6	1	1	2	6	11	7	1	0	12	49
11	St. Charles	5	220	103	1	1	23	242	572	92	101	22	320	1,702
12	Audrain	0	62	8	0	1	0	55	84	14	14	15	35	288
	Montgomery	1	20	3	0	0	11	237	157	5	0	17	8	459
	Warren	0	77	2	0	0	0	102	135	32	11	51	9	419
13	Boone	1	204	330	15	27	40	404	86	381	80	24	35	1,627
	Callaway	0	14	235	0	0	4	133	32	144	53	32	23	670
14	Howard	0	22	2	0	0	1	7	28	47	11	1	17	136
	Randolph	0	52	18	0	0	18	47	108	185	52	32	117	629
15	Lafayette	0	24	12	0	0	2	40	18	64	9	19	28	216
	Saline	0	22	3	4	0	0	44	40	13	30	8	11	175
16	Jackson	131	963	277	5	185	32	190	91	123	53	44	624	2,718
17	Cass	0	131	130	3	2	0	184	279	251	21	15	40	1,056
	Johnson	1	75	55	1	2	1	103	203	37	13	1	17	509
18	Cooper	1	9	24	0	0	7	126	103	101	9	15	3	398
	Pettis	4	36	39	6	1	1	66	79	158	9	39	63	501
19	Cole	2	55	116	3	10	12	116	21	333	89	11	53	821
20	Franklin	2	147	23	0	0	5	68	114	254	29	48	200	890
	Gasconade	0	25	4	0	0	0	1	24	15	6	0	10	85
	Osage	0	4	6	0	0	0	7	12	7	0	1	15	52
21	St. Louis Co.	226	540	301	372	306	76	741	973	1,319	832	43	1,912	7,641
22	St. Louis City	30	368	142	4	9	156	53	381	534	83	13	615	2,388
23	Jefferson	34	459	228	0	0	105	515	146	376	48	167	114	2,192
24	Madison	0	53	14	0	3	4	79	57	3	3	8	27	251
	St. Francois	11	100	27	1	0	0	375	78	33	13	30	26	694
	St. Genevieve	0	32	5	0	1	0	102	22	4	1	7	6	180
	Washington	2	55	7	0	0	2	108	21	94	1	8	3	301
25	Maries	0	12	3	0	0	0	54	10	8	1	7	4	99
	Phelps	11	86	16	0	0	19	199	21	0	4	269	72	697
	Pulaski	5	80	21	0	0	4	220	44	0	28	479	46	927
	Texas	5	51	9	3	3	1	197	16	0	15	361	26	687

Appendix A: Total Referral Outcomes by Circuit and County

Circuit/County		Missing	True Out of Home	True In Home	True No Service	Not True	Dismiss	Inf. w/o Sup	Inf. With Sup	No Action	Trans. Other Court	Trans. Other Agency	Reject	Total
26	Camden	0	50	8	0	0	0	16	23	51	14	39	67	268
	Laclede	0	37	5	45	0	0	8	26	112	11	35	179	458
	Miller	4	5	6	3	0	0	67	29	14	8	28	42	206
	Moniteau	0	8	0	0	0	0	9	5	6	1	8	21	58
	Morgan	0	21	1	0	0	3	16	11	16	4	2	27	101
27	Bates	0	37	9	0	3	0	129	73	11	1	10	9	282
	Henry	0	47	17	0	0	5	77	65	12	16	29	13	281
	St. Clair	0	19	1	0	0	4	27	20	13	0	8	0	92
28	Barton	0	32	33	0	2	0	179	50	45	0	1	3	345
	Cedar	0	32	14	0	0	0	98	2	1	3	2	0	152
	Dade	0	11	8	0	0	0	49	4	0	1	1	1	75
	Vernon	0	86	32	0	0	1	163	36	225	16	28	8	595
29	Jasper	3	299	106	9	2	2	213	442	230	39	31	60	1,436
30	Benton	0	19	6	0	0	0	37	14	68	16	20	34	214
	Dallas	0	26	3	0	0	0	103	33	10	1	28	59	263
	Hickory	0	4	4	0	0	0	10	4	12	8	6	6	54
	Polk	0	65	8	0	0	0	66	66	86	33	92	42	458
	Webster	0	41	10	0	0	0	84	24	106	23	15	39	342
31	Greene	2	308	71	1	4	32	189	383	703	97	52	306	2,148
32	Bollinger	0	28	8	0	0	1	2	234	0	0	0	1	274
	Cape Girardeau	0	174	41	0	1	4	117	379	202	20	106	65	1,109
	Perry	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	220	2	1	0	14	256
33	Mississippi	0	49	30	0	0	2	6	15	21	0	5	31	159
	Scott	0	161	133	0	1	5	25	74	146	23	33	96	697
34	New Madrid	0	31	10	1	0	0	56	44	1	0	7	21	171
	Pemiscot	2	57	14	1	2	0	9	18	0	0	1	1	105
35	Dunklin	7	79	79	0	1	24	84	2	242	2	4	12	536
	Stoddard	1	109	51	0	0	29	3	49	95	11	111	112	571
36	Butler	0	97	64	1	0	0	18	50	174	4	13	35	456
	Ripley	0	22	17	0	0	0	9	33	38	0	9	15	143
37	Carter	0	3	1	0	0	0	30	11	2	0	11	2	60
	Howell	0	34	16	0	0	4	375	80	9	2	52	13	585
	Oregon	0	19	1	0	0	0	47	7	0	1	5	0	80
	Shannon	1	1	2	0	0	0	29	8	1	0	30	2	74
38	Christian	3	107	22	0	0	4	128	82	96	54	72	139	707
	Taney	12	139	14	0	0	22	106	61	33	38	59	50	534
39	Barry	0	107	8	0	1	0	60	20	322	4	84	9	615
	Lawrence	0	82	8	1	0	0	56	27	314	4	53	65	610
	Stone	1	80	14	0	0	0	49	20	268	6	83	12	533
40	McDonald	0	72	21	0	4	0	42	111	59	13	5	22	349
	Newton	3	120	26	1	9	48	77	87	85	12	127	102	697
41	Macon	2	60	27	0	0	1	14	22	14	2	19	19	180
	Shelby	0	17	3	1	0	3	13	33	27	5	3	6	111
42	Crawford	0	38	7	0	0	0	22	51	18	1	5	35	177
	Dent	3	27	5	0	0	5	10	29	1	2	6	12	100
	Iron	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	84	11	1	99	42	251
	Reynolds	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	36	0	2	92	0	140
	Wayne	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	241	0	276
43	Caldwell	0	4	3	0	0	0	8	16	9	0	1	2	43
	Clinton	0	52	19	0	0	0	53	44	28	4	1	10	211
	Daviess	0	10	11	0	0	0	3	11	6	1	1	0	43
	DeKalb	0	21	11	0	0	0	5	21	14	3	0	1	76
	Livingston	0	31	17	1	0	0	46	80	15	1	6	2	199
44	Douglas	0	11	2	0	0	7	4	20	18	7	4	0	73
	Ozark	0	14	0	1	0	2	5	8	3	3	3	1	40
	Wright	0	55	4	2	1	3	7	58	23	7	2	0	162
45	Lincoln	7	52	51	3	0	12	27	90	319	13	11	62	647
	Pike	0	29	3	1	2	0	13	12	30	5	6	17	118
Statewide Total		631	7,773	3,546	493	594	779	9,106	8,750	9,528	2,314	3,823	6,967	54,304

Appendix B: Law Referral Outcomes by Circuit and County

Circuit/County		Missing	True Out of Home	True In Home	True No Service	Not True	Dismiss	Inf. w/o Sup	Inf. with Sup	No Action	Trans. Other Court	Trans. Other Agency	Reject	Total
1	Clark	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
	Schuyler	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
	Scotland	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
2	Adair	0	5	10	0	0	0	2	22	9	4	2	4	58
	Knox	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
	Lewis	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	11	2	1	0	0	19
3	Grundy	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	5	15
	Harrison	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	26
	Mercer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	12	18
	Putnam	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	11
4	Atchison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Gentry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	12
	Holt	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	6
	Nodaway	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	28	0	2	0	7	45
	Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	5
5	Andrew	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	8	0	5	1	9	29
	Buchanan	0	29	49	2	2	2	67	106	27	6	29	35	354
6	Platte	0	13	22	0	0	2	10	105	8	27	7	23	217
7	Clay	1	29	15	0	0	4	126	196	144	41	4	13	573
8	Carroll	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	22	0	2	0	1	42
	Ray	0	2	12	0	0	0	53	24	2	9	4	14	120
9	Chariton	12	2	4	0	0	0	2	6	0	1	0	0	27
	Linn	12	2	1	0	1	1	5	4	2	1	0	1	30
	Sullivan	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	2	14
10	Marion	0	3	3	0	0	0	17	4	5	1	5	2	40
	Monroe	0	2	2	0	0	0	7	6	4	0	1	2	24
	Ralls	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	5	1	0	6	20
11	St. Charles	2	35	77	1	1	14	145	452	11	77	12	186	1,013
12	Audrain	0	9	3	0	0	0	19	22	6	9	3	9	80
	Montgomery	1	3	3	0	0	1	98	107	0	0	1	4	218
	Warren	0	34	0	0	0	0	20	25	6	1	5	5	96
13	Boone	1	15	115	4	17	11	217	29	130	42	11	5	597
	Callaway	0	2	43	0	0	2	49	14	28	29	17	9	193
14	Howard	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	6	9	0	0	1	23
	Randolph	0	2	6	0	0	1	11	16	18	12	6	20	92
15	Lafayette	0	7	7	0	0	0	28	5	30	6	9	19	111
	Saline	0	3	0	1	0	0	30	24	7	18	4	6	93
16	Jackson	46	108	148	2	69	17	185	89	114	4	19	235	1,036
17	Cass	0	19	56	0	1	0	27	108	30	7	2	7	257
	Johnson	1	10	24	1	2	0	14	49	4	4	0	9	118
18	Cooper	0	4	9	0	0	4	57	36	31	5	9	2	157
	Pettis	1	7	25	2	1	1	36	52	46	5	16	35	227
19	Cole	1	13	51	2	8	2	38	3	49	29	5	11	212
20	Franklin	1	22	16	0	0	3	26	67	62	23	16	100	336
	Gasconade	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	18	6	1	0	8	42
	Osage	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	4	14
21	St. Louis Co.	53	83	140	146	125	38	563	519	534	597	20	778	3,596
22	St. Louis City	4	63	117	3	2	56	43	128	150	67	2	429	1,064
23	Jefferson	0	24	95	0	0	36	278	101	196	34	0	2	766
24	Madison	0	3	5	0	0	0	10	15	12	0	10	12	67
	St. Francois	6	37	23	1	0	0	238	56	20	13	23	18	435
	Ste. Genevieve	0	16	5	0	1	0	51	13	2	1	6	5	100
	Washington	1	5	4	0	0	2	40	13	19	1	3	2	90
25	Maries	0	3	7	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	1	6	30
	Phelps	0	2	14	0	0	1	21	9	0	1	14	28	90
	Pulaski	0	4	17	0	0	0	43	37	0	16	21	21	159
	Texas	0	0	7	0	0	1	20	13	0	9	6	4	60

Appendix B: Law Referral Outcomes by Circuit and County

Circuit/County		Missing	True Out of Home	True In Home	True No Service	Not True	Dismiss	Inf. w/o Sup	Inf. with Sup	No Action	Trans. Other Court	Trans. Other Agency	Reject	Total
26	Camden	0	11	6	0	0	0	6	5	14	6	1	20	69
	Laclede	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	5	10	4	0	19	42
	Miller	2	3	4	3	0	0	10	10	4	0	6	13	55
	Moniteau	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	3	1	14
	Morgan	0	0	1	0	0	2	12	4	2	0	1	5	27
27	Bates	0	2	3	0	3	0	10	22	1	1	0	4	46
	Henry	0	5	5	0	0	0	7	25	3	11	1	4	61
	St. Clair	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	5	0	1	0	17
28	Barton	0	7	14	0	0	0	27	26	2	0	1	3	80
	Cedar	0	4	9	0	0	0	23	1	0	2	2	0	41
	Dade	0	2	5	0	0	0	10	1	0	1	0	1	20
	Vernon	0	16	12	0	0	1	13	18	95	12	9	5	181
29	Jasper	1	22	34	1	2	1	67	137	95	27	14	41	442
30	Benton	0	8	6	0	0	0	19	12	14	13	10	6	88
	Dallas	0	2	2	0	0	0	18	7	5	1	3	12	50
	Hickory	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	4	5	7	2	3	32
	Polk	0	14	8	0	0	0	18	31	45	24	17	28	185
	Webster	0	2	9	0	0	0	33	21	31	18	5	8	127
31	Greene	2	27	64	1	1	13	145	328	385	78	6	222	1,272
32	Bollinger	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	52	0	0	0	0	59
	Cape Girardeau	0	18	36	0	0	4	26	115	32	15	28	8	282
	Perry	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	35	0	1	0	7	47
33	Mississippi	0	11	18	0	0	0	1	10	4	0	4	16	64
	Scott	0	24	43	0	1	3	16	40	36	7	11	55	236
34	New Madrid	0	6	8	1	0	0	14	20	1	0	0	9	59
	Pemiscot	1	15	13	1	2	0	8	14	0	0	0	1	55
35	Dunklin	5	2	31	0	1	5	15	0	27	0	3	1	90
	Stoddard	0	5	26	0	0	9	3	11	38	3	19	13	127
36	Butler	0	19	43	1	0	0	9	32	99	4	9	22	238
	Ripley	0	2	9	0	0	0	3	10	16	0	6	9	55
37	Carter	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	1	14
	Howell	0	0	12	0	0	2	36	22	2	1	11	6	92
	Oregon	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Shannon	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	5	1	15
38	Christian	0	33	15	0	0	2	70	59	64	30	17	47	337
	Taney	0	8	10	0	0	2	64	33	15	30	36	39	237
39	Barry	0	7	6	0	0	0	33	18	38	1	4	1	108
	Lawrence	0	1	6	0	0	0	37	18	41	3	8	11	125
	Stone	1	2	8	0	0	0	36	17	22	4	4	11	105
40	McDonald	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
	Newton	0	6	12	0	0	1	34	58	52	4	45	39	251
41	Macon	0	9	12	0	1	0	11	39	17	8	0	10	107
	Shelby	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	1	2	3	1	16
42	Crawford	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	22	9	0	1	15	53
	Dent	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	2	2	23
	Iron	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	9	1	17
	Reynolds	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
	Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	16
43	Caldwell	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	9	2	0	0	2	19
	Clinton	0	8	12	0	0	0	31	26	9	2	1	7	96
	Daviess	0	2	7	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	1	0	18
	DeKalb	0	1	7	0	0	0	3	7	3	1	0	1	23
	Livingston	0	7	12	1	0	0	20	39	8	1	2	2	92
44	Douglas	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	11	10	4	2	0	31
	Ozark	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	1	1	13
	Wright	0	1	4	1	0	0	6	26	11	5	0	0	54
45	Lincoln	7	6	30	0	0	6	20	70	33	7	7	36	222
	Pike	0	1	3	0	0	0	8	11	16	4	6	6	55
Statewide Total		164	972	1,756	180	242	253	3,614	4,187	3,055	1,463	638	2,895	19,419

Appendix C: Status Referral Outcomes by Circuit and County

Circuit/County		Missing	True Out of Home	True In Home	True No Service	Not True	Dismiss	Inf. w/o Sup	Inf. with Sup	No Action	Trans. Other Court	Trans. Other Agency	Reject	Total
1	Clark	0	1	0	0	0	0	41	27	0	0	0	0	69
	Schuyler	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	9	0	0	0	0	28
2	Adair	0	2	3	0	0	3	10	22	32	4	11	8	95
	Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	38	8	0	2	0	59
	Lewis	0	2	2	0	0	0	29	40	6	1	10	0	90
3	Grundv	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	12	1	6	10	43
	Harrison	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	6	2	6	9	0	27
	Mercer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	10
	Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
4	Atchison	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	1	10
	Gentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	3	10
	Holt	0	1	1	0	0	0	14	15	0	0	1	1	33
	Nodaway	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	25	0	1	2	11	94
	Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
5	Andrew	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	4	8	0	1	2	29
	Buchanan	0	44	39	0	0	1	57	114	68	4	17	8	352
6	Platte	0	7	4	0	0	1	8	31	12	4	2	6	75
7	Clay	1	16	3	0	0	2	22	60	32	9	0	0	145
8	Carroll	0	0	2	0	0	0	33	12	7	1	0	3	58
	Rav	0	1	11	0	0	0	75	21	8	7	2	16	141
9	Chariton	3	0	4	0	0	0	49	1	0	1	0	6	64
	Linn	36	4	8	0	0	0	73	2	0	0	1	2	126
	Sullivan	1	0	7	0	2	0	38	8	0	0	0	24	80
10	Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	6	3	0	2	2	50
	Monroe	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	15	3	0	4	2	29
	Ralls	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	2	0	0	4	16
11	St. Charles	1	28	22	0	0	6	91	120	81	24	10	105	488
12	Audrain	0	1	3	0	0	0	34	58	7	4	3	17	127
	Montgomery	0	1	0	0	0	0	133	48	0	0	3	3	188
	Warren	0	7	0	0	0	0	56	93	23	9	14	4	206
13	Boone	0	6	138	10	10	18	160	56	232	33	13	16	692
	Callaway	0	1	58	0	0	2	75	18	108	24	15	11	312
14	Howard	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	22	29	7	0	5	68
	Randolph	0	7	7	0	0	8	27	78	113	18	2	49	309
15	Lafayette	0	6	5	0	0	0	12	13	33	3	7	9	88
	Saline	0	0	1	3	0	0	14	16	6	12	3	3	58
16	Jackson	18	106	38	3	62	12	5	2	9	49	15	96	415
17	Cass	0	34	62	2	1	0	151	160	103	13	13	6	545
	Johnson	0	19	18	0	0	1	69	142	23	9	1	8	290
18	Cooper	1	4	15	0	0	2	64	64	68	4	3	1	226
	Pettis	0	4	13	2	0	0	24	23	102	4	23	21	216
19	Cole	1	13	52	1	2	4	76	18	89	31	4	36	327
20	Franklin	0	7	7	0	0	1	41	46	133	6	15	97	353
	Gasconade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	5	0	2	22
	Osage	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	9	5	0	1	11	34
21	St. Louis Co.	52	54	24	124	50	12	141	371	635	162	23	551	2,199
22	St. Louis City	1	24	22	1	0	31	5	114	106	9	10	130	453
23	Jefferson	0	36	83	0	0	36	195	45	165	8	0	2	570
24	Madison	0	2	17	0	0	0	4	7	2	0	5	2	39
	St. Francois	2	10	4	0	0	0	137	22	12	0	7	8	202
	Ste. Genevieve	0	2	0	0	0	0	51	9	2	0	1	1	66
	Washington	1	5	3	0	0	0	65	8	73	0	2	0	157
25	Maries	0	5	3	0	0	0	67	35	3	1	3	6	123
	Phelps	0	6	2	0	0	0	144	12	0	1	13	12	190
	Pulaski	0	5	3	0	0	2	114	7	0	10	25	18	184
	Texas	0	2	2	0	0	0	119	3	0	4	40	9	179

Appendix C: Status Referral Outcomes by Circuit and County

	Circuit/County	Missing	True Out of Home	True In Home	True No Service	Not True	Dismiss	Inf. w/o Sup	Inf. with Sup	No Action	Trans. Other Court	Trans. Other Agency	Reject	Total
26	Camden	0	19	2	0	0	0	8	12	26	8	25	26	126
	Laclede	0	2	1	5	0	0	3	13	38	5	7	44	118
	Miller	1	1	2	0	0	0	28	15	6	3	18	23	97
	Moniteau	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	1	10	20
	Morgan	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	7	12	1	1	20	45
27	Bates	0	1	0	0	0	0	43	28	6	0	6	5	89
	Henry	0	5	6	0	0	3	31	23	5	3	14	8	98
	St. Clair	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	10	7	0	2	0	28
28	Barton	0	3	17	0	0	0	52	24	1	0	0	0	97
	Cedar	0	3	5	0	0	0	12	1	0	1	0	0	22
	Dade	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	10
	Vernon	0	39	20	0	0	0	29	18	93	3	16	1	219
29	Jasper	2	42	25	5	0	1	124	218	115	12	16	14	574
30	Benton	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	28	1	2	12	48
	Dallas	0	3	1	0	0	0	27	5	2	0	2	8	48
	Hickory	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	11
	Polk	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	2	33	5	8	7	70
	Webster	0	0	1	0	0	0	23	2	39	5	1	4	75
31	Greene	0	5	4	0	0	1	44	55	314	17	2	80	522
32	Bollinger	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	64	0	0	0	1	66
	Cape Girardeau	0	4	4	0	0	0	90	132	169	5	22	21	447
	Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	2	0	0	3	79
33	Mississippi	0	3	8	0	0	0	5	4	16	0	1	11	48
	Scott	0	6	76	0	0	1	8	29	108	16	19	36	299
34	New Madrid	0	1	2	0	0	0	40	24	0	0	0	7	74
	Pemiscot	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	8
35	Dunklin	1	6	36	0	0	6	5	2	126	2	1	3	188
	Stoddard	1	1	11	0	0	7	0	16	36	0	16	17	105
36	Butler	0	3	11	0	0	0	9	15	67	0	3	6	114
	Ripley	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	14	17	0	3	3	44
37	Carter	0	0	1	0	0	0	25	5	2	0	8	0	41
	Howell	0	0	4	0	0	0	278	54	7	1	21	7	372
	Oregon	0	12	0	0	0	0	26	7	0	0	0	0	45
	Shannon	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	0	0	2	1	32
38	Christian	0	10	5	0	0	2	51	22	25	14	20	19	168
	Taney	0	10	3	0	0	1	40	27	18	7	17	11	134
39	Barry	0	11	2	0	1	0	26	2	55	2	11	6	116
	Lawrence	0	8	2	0	0	0	18	9	85	1	13	28	164
	Stone	0	10	0	0	0	0	13	3	130	1	9	1	167
40	McDonald	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	3	0	0	0	2	31
	Newton	2	6	3	1	0	2	43	29	32	1	47	17	183
41	Macon	0	6	9	0	0	0	25	58	29	5	2	12	146
	Shelby	0	2	1	0	0	2	8	20	23	2	0	0	58
42	Crawford	0	3	4	0	0	0	19	29	9	1	4	19	88
	Dent	2	4	0	0	0	0	7	16	1	2	0	3	35
	Iron	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	77	11	0	9	17	115
	Reynolds	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	2	4	0	41
	Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	5
43	Caldwell	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7	7	0	0	0	19
	Clinton	0	18	7	0	0	0	20	18	19	2	0	2	86
	Daviess	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	6	5	0	0	0	19
	DeKalb	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	14	11	2	0	0	36
	Livingston	0	0	5	0	0	0	26	41	5	0	2	0	79
44	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	8	1	2	0	22
	Ozark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	1	0	10
	Wright	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	32	12	2	2	0	52
45	Lincoln	0	5	18	0	0	3	4	16	106	3	4	10	169
	Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	13	1	0	6	25
Statewide Total		128	748	1,011	157	128	171	4003	3,471	4,276	627	713	1,883	17,316

Appendix D: CA/N Referral Outcomes by Circuit and County

	Circuit/County	Missing	True Out of Home	True In Home	True No Service	Not True	Dismiss	Inf. w/o Sup	Inf. with Sup	No Action	Trans. Other Court	Trans. Other Agency	Reject	Total
1	Clark	0	10	0	0	0	0	140	4	1	0	0	0	155
	Schuyler	0	5	0	0	0	0	26	6	1	0	0	0	38
	Scotland	0	2	2	0	0	0	26	27	0	0	0	0	57
2	Adair	0	37	4	0	0	4	4	2	18	1	24	1	95
	Knox	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	16
	Lewis	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	28
3	Grundy	0	21	3	0	0	0	0	19	32	0	15	0	90
	Harrison	0	17	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	1	13	26	68
	Mercer	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	11	28
	Putnam	0	8	3	0	0	2	3	3	1	0	13	7	40
4	Atchison	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	7	3	15
	Gentry	0	10	2	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	3	11	34
	Holt	0	1	6	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	1	10	27
	Nodaway	1	48	4	0	1	2	45	6	0	3	6	68	184
	Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
5	Andrew	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
	Buchanan	0	47	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	85
6	Platte	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
7	Clay	9	87	6	0	0	4	10	18	62	1	0	121	318
8	Carroll	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	9
	Ray	0	8	1	0	0	0	19	2	5	0	0	2	37
9	Chariton	3	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21
	Linn	25	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	30
	Sullivan	1	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
10	Marion	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Monroe	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
	Ralls	0	1	6	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	13
11	St. Charles	2	157	4	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	29	201
12	Audrain	0	52	2	0	1	0	2	4	1	1	9	9	81
	Montgomery	0	16	0	0	0	10	6	2	5	0	13	1	53
	Warren	0	36	2	0	0	0	26	17	3	1	32	0	117
13	Boone	0	183	77	1	0	11	27	1	19	5	0	14	338
	Callaway	0	11	134	0	0	0	9	0	8	0	0	3	165
14	Howard	0	18	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	4	1	11	45
	Randolph	0	43	5	0	0	9	9	14	54	22	24	48	228
15	Lafayette	0	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	17
	Saline	0	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	24
16	Jackson	67	749	91	0	54	3	0	0	0	0	10	293	1,267
17	Cass	0	78	12	1	0	0	6	11	118	1	0	27	254
	Johnson	0	46	13	0	0	0	20	12	10	0	0	0	101
18	Cooper	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	3	2	0	3	0	15
	Pettis	3	25	1	2	0	0	6	4	10	0	0	7	58
19	Cole	0	29	13	0	0	6	2	0	195	29	2	6	282
20	Franklin	1	118	0	0	0	1	1	1	59	0	17	3	201
	Gasconade	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	Osage	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
21	St. Louis Co.	121	403	137	102	131	26	37	83	150	73	0	583	1,846
22	St. Louis City	25	281	3	0	7	69	5	139	278	7	1	56	871
23	Jefferson	34	399	50	0	0	33	42	0	15	6	167	110	856
24	Madison	2	55	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	5	74
	St. Francois	3	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	57
	Ste. Genevieve	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Washington	0	45	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	54
25	Maries	0	45	4	0	3	4	5	16	0	2	4	15	98
	Phelps	11	78	0	0	0	18	34	0	0	2	242	32	417
	Pulaski	5	71	1	0	0	2	63	0	0	2	433	7	584
	Texas	5	49	0	3	3	0	58	0	0	2	315	13	448

Appendix D: CA/N Referral Outcomes by Circuit and County

	Circuit/County	Missing	True Out of Home	True In Home	True No Service	Not True	Dismiss	Inf. w/o Sup	Inf. with Sup	No Action	Trans. Other Court	Trans. Other Agency	Reject	Total
26	Camden	0	20	0	0	0	0	2	6	11	0	13	21	73
	Laclede	0	35	4	37	0	0	4	8	64	2	28	116	298
	Miller	1	1	0	0	0	0	29	4	4	5	4	6	54
	Moniteau	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	10	24
	Morgan	0	18	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	2	29
27	Bates	0	34	6	0	0	0	76	23	4	0	4	0	147
	Henry	0	37	6	0	0	2	39	17	4	2	14	1	122
	St. Clair	0	17	1	0	0	3	15	5	1	0	5	0	47
28	Barton	0	22	2	0	2	0	100	0	42	0	0	0	168
	Cedar	0	25	0	0	0	0	63	0	1	0	0	0	89
	Dade	0	9	3	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	1	0	45
	Vernon	0	31	0	0	0	0	121	0	37	1	3	2	195
29	Jasper	0	235	47	3	0	0	22	87	20	0	1	5	420
30	Benton	0	10	0	0	0	0	14	2	26	2	8	16	78
	Dallas	0	21	0	0	0	0	58	21	3	0	23	39	165
	Hickory	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	11
	Polk	0	49	0	0	0	0	35	33	8	4	67	7	203
	Webster	0	39	0	0	0	0	28	1	36	0	9	27	140
31	Greene	0	276	3	0	3	18	0	0	4	2	44	4	354
32	Bollinger	0	27	4	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	149
	Cape Girardeau	0	152	1	0	1	0	1	132	1	0	56	36	380
	Perry	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	4	130
33	Mississippi	0	35	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	47
	Scott	0	131	14	0	0	1	1	5	2	0	3	5	162
34	New Madrid	0	24	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	5	38
	Pemiscot	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
35	Dunklin	1	71	12	0	0	13	64	0	89	0	0	8	258
	Stoddard	0	103	14	0	0	13	0	22	21	8	76	82	339
36	Butler	0	75	10	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	1	7	104
	Ripley	0	20	4	0	0	0	3	9	5	0	0	3	44
37	Carter	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
	Howell	0	34	0	0	0	2	61	4	0	0	20	0	121
	Oregon	0	6	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	1	5	0	31
	Shannon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	23	0	27
38	Christian	3	64	2	0	0	0	7	1	7	10	35	73	202
	Taney	12	121	1	0	0	19	2	1	0	1	6	0	163
39	Barry	0	89	0	0	0	0	1	0	229	1	69	2	391
	Lawrence	0	73	0	1	0	0	1	0	188	0	32	26	321
	Stone	0	68	6	0	0	0	0	0	116	1	70	0	261
40	McDonald	3	10	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	10	0	34
	Newton	1	108	11	0	9	45	0	0	1	7	35	46	263
41	Macon	0	57	0	0	3	0	6	14	13	0	3	0	96
	Shelby	0	15	1	1	0	1	2	8	3	1	0	5	37
42	Crawford	0	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36
	Dent	0	21	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	7	42
	Iron	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	81	24	119
	Reynolds	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	93
	Wayne	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	230	0	255
43	Caldwell	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
	Clinton	0	26	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	29
	Daviess	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	DeKalb	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Livingston	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	28
44	Douglas	0	11	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	20
	Ozark	0	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
	Wright	0	51	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
45	Lincoln	0	41	3	3	0	3	3	4	180	3	0	16	256
	Pike	0	28	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	38
Statewide Total		339	6,053	779	156	224	355	1489	1092	2,197	224	2,472	2,189	17,569

Appendix E: Type of Referrals by Circuit and County

	Circuit/County	Misc.	People	Property	Peace Disturb	Substance	Status	CA/N	Total
1	Clark	1	3	0	0	2	69	155	230
	Schuyler	0	5	1	0	1	4	38	49
	Scotland	0	3	0	0	2	28	57	90
2	Adair	4	18	19	3	14	95	95	248
	Knox	0	1	3	0	0	59	16	79
	Lewis	0	5	5	0	9	90	28	137
3	Grundy	0	12	2	0	1	43	90	148
	Harrison	2	8	14	0	2	27	68	121
	Mercer	2	5	2	7	2	10	28	56
	Putnam	1	3	4	0	3	4	40	55
4	Atchison	0	0	5	0	1	10	15	31
	Gentry	1	3	7	0	1	10	34	56
	Holt	4	0	2	0	0	33	27	66
	Nodaway	3	6	31	0	5	94	184	323
	Worth	0	0	4	0	1	2	4	11
5	Andrew	5	6	13	1	4	29	11	69
	Buchanan	29	106	104	84	31	352	85	791
6	Platte	9	85	80	7	36	75	22	314
7	Clay	41	199	172	43	118	145	318	1,036
8	Carroll	2	15	18	1	6	58	9	109
	Ray	7	48	37	13	15	141	37	298
9	Chariton	1	6	5	0	3	64	21	100
	Linn	0	5	16	0	7	126	30	184
	Sullivan	3	8	2	0	1	80	12	106
10	Marion	5	28	25	26	23	146	96	349
	Monroe	0	5	12	6	1	29	8	61
	Ralls	1	4	8	4	3	16	13	49
11	St. Charles	49	266	420	74	203	488	201	1,701
12	Audrain	7	21	42	1	9	127	81	288
	Montgomery	6	46	120	9	37	188	53	459
	Warren	7	23	48	3	15	206	117	419
13	Boone	31	226	224	53	63	692	338	1,627
	Callaway	15	83	41	18	36	312	165	670
14	Howard	0	10	3	6	4	68	45	136
	Randolph	3	28	27	25	9	309	228	629
15	Lafayette	3	48	24	22	14	88	17	216
	Saline	0	44	37	5	7	58	24	175
16	Jackson	50	412	391	76	107	415	1,267	2,718
17	Cass	27	78	96	5	49	545	254	1,054
	Johnson	2	53	42	0	19	290	101	507
18	Cooper	8	99	32	9	9	226	15	398
	Pettis	8	97	92	4	26	216	58	501
19	Cole	14	87	85	16	10	327	282	821
20	Franklin	10	106	91	35	91	353	201	887
	Gasconade	1	6	25	1	9	22	21	85
	Osage	3	6	5	0	0	34	4	52
21	St. Louis Co.	230	1,165	1,524	165	376	2,199	1,846	7,505
22	St. Louis City	70	334	561	28	71	453	871	2,388
23	Jefferson	82	318	177	43	146	570	856	2,192
24	Madison	1	26	11	0	2	50	9	99
	St. Francois	23	258	76	53	25	202	57	694
	Ste. Genevieve	4	46	24	8	18	66	14	180
	Washington	5	54	17	11	3	157	54	301
25	Maries	1	1	1	0	1	31	34	69
	Phelps	7	30	37	4	12	190	417	697
	Pulaski	16	63	48	6	26	184	584	927
	Texas	1	16	28	2	13	179	448	687

Appendix E: Type of Referrals by Circuit and County

	Circuit/County	Misc.	People	Property	Peace Disturb	Substance	Status	CA/N	Total
26	Camden	6	13	23	2	25	126	73	268
	Laclede	6	12	21	1	2	118	298	458
	Miller	3	15	19	3	15	97	54	206
	Moniteau	2	7	4	0	1	20	24	58
	Morgan	1	15	9	0	2	45	29	101
27	Bates	2	16	25	0	3	89	147	282
	Henry	3	15	17	3	23	98	122	281
	St. Clair	0	8	4	2	3	28	47	92
28	Barton	2	47	18	6	7	97	168	345
	Cedar	5	14	16	3	3	22	89	152
	Dade	0	7	8	0	5	10	45	75
	Vernon	18	95	47	2	19	219	195	595
29	Jasper	35	132	175	41	59	574	420	1,436
30	Benton	5	37	27	3	16	48	78	214
	Dallas	7	20	16	2	5	48	165	263
	Hickory	2	13	9	4	4	11	11	54
	Polk	10	99	55	4	17	70	203	458
	Webster	6	50	46	8	17	75	140	342
31	Greene	41	481	527	33	190	522	354	2,148
32	Bollinger	10	26	13	2	8	66	149	274
	Cape Girardeau	10	114	113	17	28	447	380	1,109
	Perry	1	23	13	0	10	79	130	256
33	Mississippi	1	15	23	17	8	48	47	159
	Scott	20	96	84	26	10	299	162	697
34	New Madrid	6	12	21	18	2	74	38	171
	Pemiscot	3	28	20	0	4	8	42	105
35	Dunklin	9	35	34	8	4	188	258	536
	Stoddard	15	57	21	7	27	105	339	571
36	Butler	10	102	90	15	21	114	104	456
	Ripley	7	26	17	2	3	44	44	143
37	Carter	3	6	2	0	3	41	5	60
	Howell	7	21	39	2	23	372	121	585
	Oregon	0	1	2	0	1	45	31	80
	Shannon	1	3	4	0	7	32	27	74
38	Christian	40	131	88	6	72	168	202	707
	Taney	3	108	81	7	38	134	163	534
39	Barry	2	35	51	4	16	116	391	615
	Lawrence	2	60	44	0	19	164	321	610
	Stone	7	48	28	10	11	167	261	532
40	McDonald	11	27	14	5	10	39	74	180
	Newton	19	76	83	43	30	183	263	697
41	Macon	3	8	15	1	3	123	98	251
	Shelby	1	5	9	1	0	58	37	111
42	Crawford	7	27	11	2	6	88	36	177
	Dent	5	6	9	2	1	35	42	100
	Iron	1	11	3	0	2	115	119	251
	Reynolds	0	3	3	0	0	41	93	140
	Wayne	2	3	3	1	7	5	255	276
43	Caldwell	0	5	8	2	4	19	5	43
	Clinton	1	39	42	3	11	86	29	211
	Daviess	0	2	12	0	4	19	6	43
	DeKalb	1	7	11	1	3	36	17	76
	Livingston	3	27	44	8	10	79	28	199
44	Douglas	3	11	14	2	1	22	20	73
	Ozark	1	5	4	1	2	10	17	40
	Wright	4	23	19	2	6	52	56	162
45	Lincoln	25	76	82	24	15	169	256	647
	Pike	4	25	17	2	7	25	38	118
Statewide Total		1,207	7,066	7,197	1,235	2,555	17,316	17,569	54,145

Appendix F: Referrals by Type, Level, Circuit, and County

	Circuit/County	Other Felony	Felony A	Felony B	Felony C	Felony D	Infractions	Juvenile Offenses	Other Misd.	Misd. A	Misd. B	Misd. C	Ord	Missing	Total
1	Clark	0	0	0	1	1	0	224	1	1	0	2	0	0	230
	Schuyler	0	0	0	2	3	0	42	0	2	0	0	0	0	49
	Scotland	0	0	0	0	3	1	84	2	0	0	0	0	0	90
2	Adair	0	0	2	8	4	0	190	7	27	4	6	0	0	248
	Knox	0	0	0	1	0	0	75	0	2	0	1	0	0	79
	Lewis	0	0	0	3	0	1	117	4	9	0	3	0	0	137
3	Grundv	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	1	7	0	7	1	0	148
	Harrison	0	0	0	4	1	0	82	1	16	4	0	13	0	121
	Mercer	0	0	0	5	1	0	38	2	7	3	0	0	0	56
	Putnam	1	0	0	2	1	0	44	3	4	0	0	0	0	55
4	Atchison	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	4	2	0	0	0	31
	Gentry	0	0	0	1	1	0	43	2	4	2	2	1	0	56
	Holt	0	0	0	3	0	0	60	0	3	0	0	0	0	66
	Nodaway	0	0	2	7	6	6	272	5	7	15	3	0	0	323
	Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	11
5	Andrew	1	0	0	5	0	0	40	1	16	2	4	0	0	69
	Buchanan	2	1	4	19	6	16	394	11	188	103	24	23	0	791
6	Platte	6	1	3	21	7	1	96	9	96	20	54	0	0	314
7	Clay	17	5	12	66	18	16	440	31	337	39	48	7	0	1,036
8	Carroll	0	0	0	4	1	2	65	4	17	5	11	0	0	109
	Ray	1	0	1	3	1	4	169	7	36	23	48	5	0	298
9	Chariton	0	0	0	3	0	0	85	2	7	2	1	0	12	112
	Linn	0	0	0	9	1	0	152	0	12	3	3	4	2	186
	Sullivan	0	0	0	0	1	1	91	1	2	7	3	0	0	106
10	Marion	0	2	4	4	3	3	56	1	21	0	5	0	0	99
	Monroe	0	0	0	1	1	0	37	1	10	8	3	0	0	61
	Ralls	1	0	1	1	2	0	29	0	9	4	2	0	0	49
11	St. Charles	13	6	14	97	39	14	655	57	612	142	32	20	1	1,702
12	Audrain	0	0	2	10	8	1	186	8	31	14	7	21	0	288
	Montgomery	1	1	4	30	9	6	235	13	90	45	25	0	0	459
	Warren	3	0	1	34	6	1	286	6	39	4	3	36	0	419
13	Boone	5	3	7	43	22	8	1,017	13	305	99	100	5	0	1,627
	Callaway	1	4	2	21	11	8	469	9	66	32	47	0	0	670
14	Howard	0	0	2	1	0	0	110	3	2	9	6	3	0	136
	Randolph	1	0	1	8	3	4	530	5	22	30	22	3	0	629
15	Lafayette	0	1	3	8	17	2	102	7	20	24	31	1	0	216
	Saline	1	1	2	3	7	1	80	4	36	8	31	1	0	175
16	Jackson	37	54	48	256	61	9	1,673	14	416	113	37	0	0	2,718
17	Cass	8	3	4	46	13	2	677	8	121	29	23	120	2	1,056
	Johnson	1	1	5	21	4	0	366	0	58	9	17	25	2	509
18	Cooper	0	0	3	12	2	1	220	8	28	21	83	20	0	398
	Pettis	3	0	3	19	7	1	254	8	129	34	24	19	0	501
19	Cole	2	5	4	15	5	3	583	1	126	35	19	23	0	821
20	Franklin	0	5	14	27	14	5	542	43	141	53	36	7	3	890
	Gasconade	1	0	2	9	0	4	39	5	14	8	3	0	0	85
	Osage	0	0	0	1	4	0	38	0	5	4	0	0	0	52
21	St. Louis Co.	54	31	125	512	147	39	3,995	110	1,965	493	23	11	136	7,641
22	St. Louis City	35	25	45	189	67	13	1,283	5	511	83	125	7	0	2,388
23	Jefferson	7	10	9	94	36	5	1,324	48	545	72	39	3	0	2,192
24	Madison	5	2	3	14	2	14	99	6	29	6	0	0	0	180
	St. Francois	1	3	7	28	18	0	231	4	199	62	113	28	0	694
	Ste. Genevieve	1	0	4	12	2	4	65	6	32	12	31	11	0	180
	Washington	1	0	1	6	6	0	204	0	30	7	39	7	0	301
25	Maries	2	0	1	3	1	4	192	1	14	7	1	25	0	251
	Phelps	1	0	0	6	5	0	606	4	56	7	11	1	0	697
	Pulaski	0	0	2	11	2	0	767	9	67	4	64	1	0	927
	Texas	0	0	3	8	1	0	627	11	28	5	4	0	0	687

Appendix F: Referrals by Type, Level, Circuit, and County

	Circuit/County	Other Felony	Felony A	Felony B	Felony C	Felony D	Infractions	Juvenile Offenses	Other Misd.	Misd. A	Misd. B	Misd. C	Ord	Missing	Total
26	Camden	0	2	5	13	4	0	170	11	22	7	5	29	0	268
	Laclede	0	0	0	4	3	2	396	0	20	8	7	18	0	458
	Miller	1	0	1	6	1	0	150	8	29	4	5	1	0	206
	Moniteau	0	0	0	2	0	0	42	0	8	1	3	2	0	58
	Morgan	0	0	0	3	0	0	72	0	9	5	10	2	0	101
27	Bates	0	0	4	1	2	0	236	0	23	14	2	0	0	282
	Henry	0	0	0	6	3	4	215	14	23	3	12	1	0	281
	St. Clair	0	0	0	1	1	0	75	0	12	2	1	0	0	92
28	Barton	3	0	0	9	8	5	252	5	42	13	0	8	0	345
	Cedar	0	0	4	8	1	1	109	4	20	4	0	1	0	152
	Dade	1	0	0	6	2	0	54	1	10	0	0	1	0	75
	Vernon	0	0	12	8	11	15	381	9	109	25	7	18	0	595
29	Jasper	4	3	12	27	25	3	980	11	246	62	52	11	0	1,436
30	Benton	0	2	3	5	3	0	126	2	64	8	1	0	0	214
	Dallas	0	0	0	1	6	1	205	2	16	10	15	7	0	263
	Hickory	0	0	0	3	3	0	19	0	17	5	4	3	0	54
	Polk	2	2	13	20	15	0	269	4	96	15	18	4	0	458
	Webster	3	2	1	15	10	1	203	5	59	12	20	11	0	342
31	Greene	14	6	21	130	38	11	863	42	846	129	47	1	0	2,148
32	Bollinger	0	0	2	11	6	0	214	1	22	6	12	0	0	274
	Cape Girardeau	2	8	11	47	16	0	827	4	104	34	56	0	0	1,109
	Perry	0	0	0	5	1	1	206	2	17	6	16	2	0	256
33	Mississippi	0	1	2	9	1	0	93	2	22	21	6	2	0	159
	Scott	5	1	2	21	13	3	436	1	99	44	50	22	0	697
34	New Madrid	1	2	2	6	3	1	111	0	25	17	3	0	0	171
	Pemiscot	2	0	2	16	4	0	49	0	23	5	3	1	0	105
35	Dunklin	1	0	5	27	2	0	428	2	23	16	14	18	0	536
	Stoddard	0	1	0	11	8	0	439	7	72	19	12	2	0	571
36	Butler	1	1	2	20	6	0	218	2	100	34	72	0	0	456
	Ripley	0	0	0	6	3	4	80	2	20	4	20	4	0	143
37	Carter	0	0	0	1	2	0	45	2	8	0	1	1	0	60
	Howell	0	0	1	10	6	2	487	17	44	5	9	4	0	585
	Oregon	0	0	0	2	0	0	75	1	0	1	0	1	0	80
	Shannon	0	1	1	3	0	0	56	0	8	2	0	3	0	74
38	Christian	6	5	5	37	22	6	364	18	211	20	13	0	0	707
	Taney	5	3	0	22	3	0	297	13	138	25	28	0	0	534
39	Barry	0	1	0	18	8	1	504	0	64	14	3	2	0	615
	Lawrence	2	0	0	10	1	1	482	0	90	10	12	2	0	610
	Stone	1	1	3	3	3	1	422	0	79	8	6	5	1	533
40	McDonald	0	1	0	1	0	0	65	0	1	0	1	0	0	69
	Newton	12	0	5	25	13	8	435	22	127	39	10	1	0	697
41	Macon	1	1	3	8	8	1	241	15	31	30	10	0	0	349
	Shelby	0	0	0	4	0	0	92	0	7	4	1	3	0	111
42	Crawford	0	0	1	7	6	1	118	0	20	8	11	5	0	177
	Dent	0	0	1	3	1	0	74	0	11	3	4	3	0	100
	Iron	0	0	0	1	1	0	228	0	10	4	1	6	0	251
	Reynolds	0	0	0	0	2	0	133	0	4	0	0	1	0	140
	Wayne	0	0	0	2	0	0	260	0	11	3	0	0	0	276
43	Caldwell	0	0	0	6	0	0	24	2	10	0	1	0	0	43
	Clinton	0	2	1	8	11	1	99	3	52	19	14	1	0	211
	Daviess	0	1	0	5	0	0	23	0	11	2	1	0	0	43
	DeKalb	0	0	0	4	5	0	49	0	16	1	1	0	0	76
	Livingston	0	1	4	8	18	0	99	8	32	18	4	7	0	199
44	Douglas	0	0	0	6	3	0	41	1	13	5	3	1	0	73
	Ozark	0	0	1	4	0	0	26	0	7	1	1	0	0	40
	Wright	1	3	0	10	10	0	105	1	24	5	2	1	0	162
45	Lincoln	3	1	2	23	16	2	415	3	128	33	13	8	0	647
	Pike	1	0	1	5	0	0	63	1	34	10	3	0	0	118
Statewide Total		285	216	483	2,400	919	277	33,782	761	9,973	2,521	1,852	676	159	54,304

Appendix G: Out of Home Placements by Circuit

Circuit	Court Res. Care		DMH		CD		DYS*		Relative		Private Agency		Public Agency		Other		Total
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases
1	0	0%	0	0%	19	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	19
2	0	0%	0	0%	47	89%	5	9%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	53
3	0	0%	0	0%	35	97%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	36
4	0	0%	0	0%	27	90%	3	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	30
5	41	38%	0	0%	41	38%	14	13%	1	1%	1	1%	1	1%	9	8%	108
6	0	0%	0	0%	1	8%	10	83%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	8%	12
7	0	0%	0	0%	85	65%	32	25%	2	2%	0	0%	11	8%	0	0%	130
8	0	0%	0	0%	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8
9	0	0%	0	0%	6	86%	0	0%	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	7
10	0	0%	0	0%	47	78%	9	15%	3	5%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	60
11	0	0%	0	0%	146	69%	49	23%	13	6%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	211
12	1	2%	0	0%	33	53%	5	8%	9	15%	3	5%	2	3%	9	15%	62
13	0	0%	0	0%	131	97%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	135
14	3	5%	0	0%	26	46%	2	4%	25	44%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	57
15	0	0%	0	0%	29	66%	15	34%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	44
16	27	4%	0	0%	505	82%	60	10%	6	1%	8	1%	6	1%	4	1%	616
17	0	0%	0	0%	64	82%	9	12%	1	1%	2	3%	1	1%	1	1%	78
18	1	4%	0	0%	15	65%	3	13%	0	0%	2	9%	1	4%	1	4%	23
19	6	23%	0	0%	18	69%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	1	4%	0	0%	26
20	0	0%	0	0%	24	80%	3	10%	0	0%	1	3%	2	7%	0	0%	30
21	0	0%	1	0%	315	58%	70	13%	81	15%	0	0%	54	10%	19	4%	540
22	9	3%	0	0%	239	73%	74	22%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	4	1%	329
23	1	0%	0	0%	183	40%	52	11%	214	47%	0	0%	8	2%	0	0%	458
24	0	0%	1	1%	94	69%	28	20%	7	5%	0	0%	2	1%	5	4%	137
25	0	0%	0	0%	202	89%	6	3%	16	7%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	227
26	0	0%	0	0%	68	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	68
27	1	1%	0	0%	56	77%	3	4%	12	16%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	73
28	0	0%	0	0%	48	53%	41	46%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	90
29	4	1%	0	0%	183	68%	19	7%	57	21%	2	1%	1	0%	4	1%	270
30	2	2%	2	2%	66	66%	21	21%	9	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	100
31	1	0%	0	0%	256	88%	22	8%	12	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	291
32	0	0%	0	0%	139	86%	17	11%	4	2%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	161
33	0	0%	1	1%	74	50%	20	14%	34	23%	4	3%	10	7%	4	3%	147
34	0	0%	0	0%	55	76%	1	1%	8	11%	2	3%	4	6%	2	3%	72
35	4	2%	0	0%	107	57%	4	2%	71	38%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	188
36	0	0%	0	0%	34	61%	11	20%	11	20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	56
37	0	0%	0	0%	20	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	20
38	2	1%	0	0%	188	78%	40	17%	8	3%	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	242
39	1	0%	2	1%	196	95%	7	3%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	207
40	3	2%	0	0%	105	68%	6	4%	39	25%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	154
41	0	0%	0	0%	23	96%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	24
42	2	2%	0	0%	79	82%	5	5%	9	9%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	96
43	1	1%	0	0%	79	69%	31	27%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	114
44	0	0%	0	0%	78	99%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	79
45	0	0%	0	0%	66	83%	9	11%	5	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	80
Total	110	2%	7	0%	4,260	71%	706	12%	660	11%	42	1%	107	2%	76	1%	5,968

* Number is based on a disposition of Allegation Found True - Out-of-home Placement and will not necessarily match DHS commitments.

Appendix H: In Home Services by Circuit

Circuit	Supervision By Court		DMH		CD		DYS		Private Agency		Public Agency		Other		Total
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases
1	71	66%	0	0%	24	22%	0	0%	12	11%	0	0%	0	0%	107
2	47	64%	0	0%	4	5%	0	0%	20	27%	3	4%	0	0%	74
3	102	73%	3	2%	23	17%	0	0%	10	7%	1	1%	0	0%	139
4	115	73%	9	6%	14	9%	0	0%	14	9%	4	3%	2	1%	158
5	250	83%	0	0%	8	3%	0	0%	20	7%	21	7%	1	0%	300
6	150	79%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%	37	19%	191
7	201	98%	0	0%	5	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	206
8	34	81%	4	10%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	2	5%	42
9	5	45%	0	0%	3	27%	0	0%	3	27%	0	0%	0	0%	11
10	154	93%	0	0%	7	4%	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	165
11	668	57%	1	0%	4	0%	0	0%	454	38%	50	4%	3	0%	1,180
12	243	92%	3	1%	8	3%	0	0%	3	1%	2	1%	6	2%	265
13	178	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	178
14	1	14%	2	29%	2	29%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	29%	7
15	51	78%	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%	6	9%	6	9%	0	0%	65
16	61	43%	0	0%	80	57%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	141
17	598	93%	12	2%	19	3%	0	0%	10	2%	2	0%	0	0%	641
18	126	73%	18	10%	5	3%	0	0%	17	10%	2	1%	4	2%	172
19	54	82%	0	0%	7	11%	1	2%	0	0%	2	3%	2	3%	66
20	129	98%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	132
21	178	56%	1	0%	123	38%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	15	5%	320
22	481	92%	4	1%	2	0%	0	0%	21	4%	7	1%	7	1%	522
23	317	87%	0	0%	47	13%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	365
24	77	64%	21	17%	2	2%	0	0%	2	2%	7	6%	12	10%	121
25	62	98%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	63
26	32	52%	2	3%	22	35%	0	0%	5	8%	1	2%	0	0%	62
27	178	75%	8	3%	48	20%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	236
28	134	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	134
29	248	62%	3	1%	68	17%	3	1%	15	4%	48	12%	15	4%	400
30	87	63%	8	6%	32	23%	0	0%	10	7%	2	1%	0	0%	139
31	332	84%	43	11%	3	1%	0	0%	5	1%	1	0%	11	3%	395
32	101	98%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	103
33	139	79%	0	0%	19	11%	0	0%	3	2%	13	7%	2	1%	176
34	26	96%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	27
35	114	85%	1	1%	15	11%	0	0%	4	3%	0	0%	0	0%	134
36	53	36%	0	0%	7	5%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	85	58%	146
37	84	89%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	8	9%	94
38	170	98%	0	0%	2	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	173
39	67	81%	3	4%	10	12%	0	0%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	83
40	120	83%	2	1%	10	7%	2	1%	2	1%	8	6%	0	0%	144
41	39	64%	1	2%	18	30%	0	0%	1	2%	1	2%	1	2%	61
42	132	80%	1	1%	12	7%	0	0%	13	8%	5	3%	3	2%	166
43	207	99%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	210
44	47	92%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	8%	51
45	142	99%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	144
Total	6,805	78%	150	2%	664	8%	9	0%	664	8%	192	2%	225	3%	8,709

Appendix I: Commitments to DYS by Circuit, Race, and Gender

Circuit	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
6	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
7	13	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
8	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
10	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
11	15	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
13	5	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
16	8	0	40	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	58
17	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
18	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
19	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
20	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
21	11	0	31	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
22	0	1	48	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	58
23	19	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
24	29	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	38
25	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
26	11	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
27	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
29	7	3	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	17
30	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
31	8	4	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
32	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
33	8	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
34	3	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
35	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
36	9	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
38	21	8	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
39	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
40	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
41	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
42	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
43	13	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
44	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
45	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total	299	61	213	40	20	4	0	1	2	0	640

Appendix J: Certification to Adult Court by Circuit, Race, and Gender

Circuit	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	18
22	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	11
23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
33	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	1	37	1	1	0	0	0	51

Appendix K: 2015 Relative Rate Indices/Parity Numbers by County - All Offenses

County	Referrals			Cases Diverted			Secure Detention			Cases Petitioned		
	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Audrain	2.9	-24										
Boone	5.4	-537	27	0.9	64		2.0	-33		1.5	-76	
Buchanan	2.6	-82	21				2.5	-8				
Butler	4.1	-74								1.5	-9	
Callaway	2.6	-41					4.6	-9		2.0	-14	
Cape Girardeau	6.2	-293										
Carroll	2.2	-4										
Cass	1.4	-16					2.9	-7		1.9	-7	
Christian	3.0	-16										
Clay	2.3	-70	39									
Clinton	3.7	-12										
Cole	7.0	-237					2.0	-14		1.4	-23	
Cooper	4.6	-76										
Dunklin	1.7	-30		0.6	18		2.4	-13		2.1	-19	
Franklin	2.8	-20										
Greene	4.0	-266					2.3	-18		1.7	-15	2.0
Howard	2.1	-5										
Howell	3.0	-9	-9									
Jackson	4.3	-750	49	0.8	138		1.8	-62	-5	1.3	-101	-8
Jasper	2.2	-45										
Jefferson	2.6	-44	20				1.8	-9				
Johnson	2.0	-20										
Laclede	2.6	-5										
Lafayette	4.2	-20										
Lincoln	4.0	-34								1.9	-7	
Livingston	2.3	-7										
Macon	4.1	-22										
Marion	3.7	-49								KEY: <div>Parity</div> <div>RRI</div>		
Mississippi	3.5	-43										
Monroe	2.8	-4										
New Madrid	3.2	-42										
Newton	2.0	-11										
Pemiscot	3.6	-30										
Pettis	2.7	-35										
Phelps	2.9	-17										
Pike	3.5	-24										
Platte	3.6	-54					3.8	-9		1.9	-9	
Pulaski	1.7	-29										
Randolph	2.0	-23										
Ray	2.8	-10										
Saline	6.7	-41	8									
Scott	5.7	-224	-9									
St. Charles	3.1	-179	31	0.4	23					1.5	-16	
St. Francois	2.8	-22										
St. Louis City	4.3	-993	10	0.8	190		3.3	-204		3.4	-215	
St. Louis Co	3.9	-2351	39	0.9	326		2.6	-242		1.9	-288	
Washington	6.2	-25										

* The statistical parity numbers for the City of St. Louis are included for reference only, since Black youth represent the largest demographic group.

Appendix K: 2015 Relative Rate Indices/Parity Numbers by County - All Offenses

County	Delinquent Findings			Supervision			Secure Confinement		
	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Audrain									
Boone									
Buchanan				0.5	11				
Butler									
Callaway									
Cape Girardeau									
Carroll									
Cass									
Christian									
Clay									
Clinton									
Cole									
Cooper									
Dunklin									
Franklin									
Greene									
Howard									
Howell									
Jackson	0.9	41					1.8	-19	
Jasper									
Jefferson									
Johnson									
Laclede									
Lafayette									
Lincoln									
Livingston									
Macon									
Marion									
Mississippi									
Monroe									
New Madrid									
Newton									
Pemiscot									
Pettis									
Phelps									
Pike									
Platte									
Pulaski									
Randolph									
Ray									
Saline									
Scott									
St. Charles									
St. Francois									
St. Louis City									
St. Louis Co							1.9	-27	
Washington									

* The statistical parity numbers for the City of St. Louis are included for reference only, since Black youth represent the largest demographic group.

Missouri's 45 Judicial Circuits

